

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

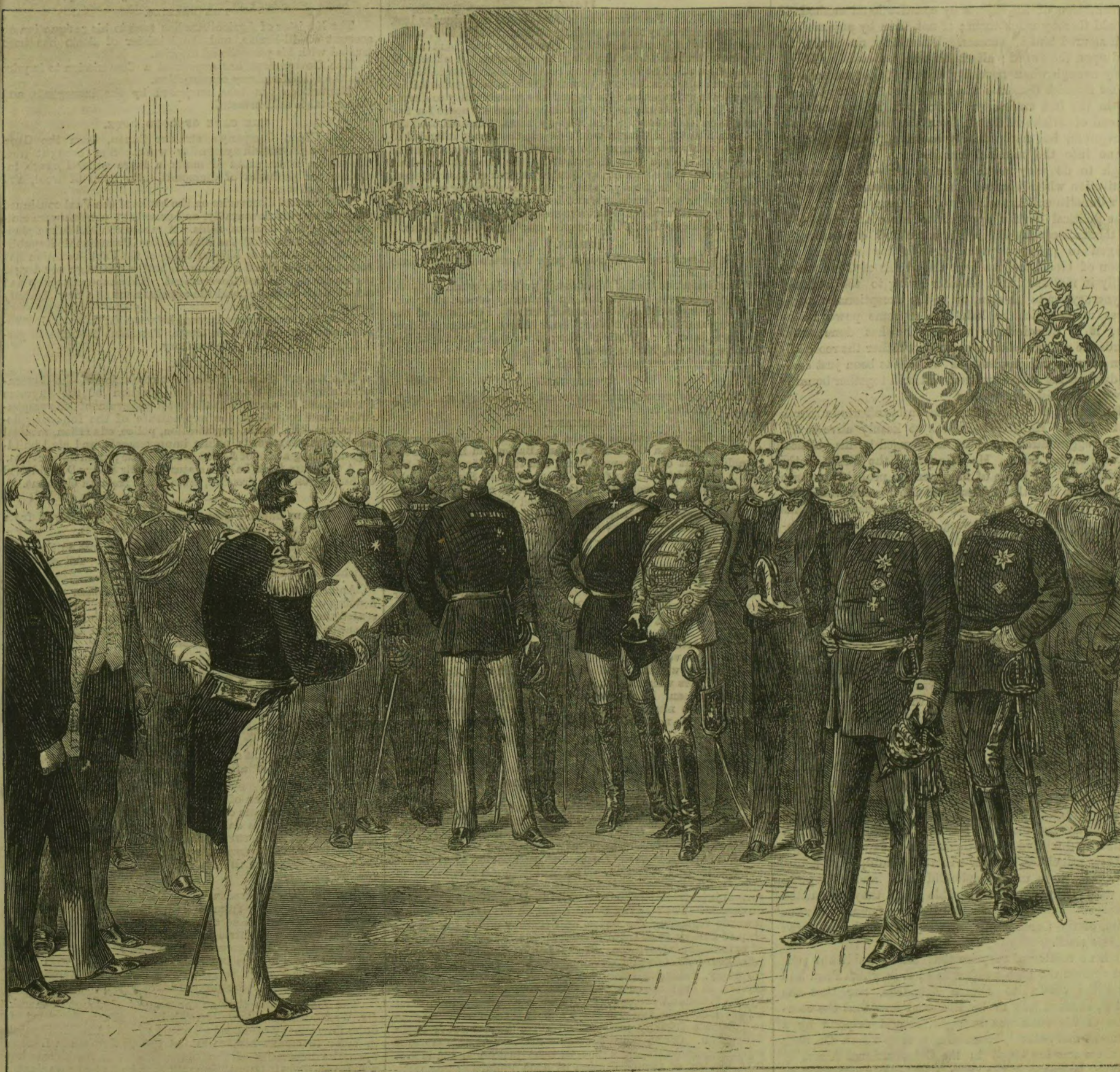


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1631.—VOL. LVIII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1871.

PRICE FIVEPENCE



THE NEW EMPIRE OF GERMANY: THE PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH GERMAN FEDERAL ASSEMBLY READING THE ADDRESS TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT VERSAILLES.

ASSASSINATION OF MARSHAL PRIM.

The romance of life in these days is reserved principally, it would seem, for Princes. There is a prosaic air about the adventures and troubles of lesser men. The difference, however, is mainly created by our imaginations. The sudden reverses which occasionally overtake those who occupy the seemingly safe and splendid regions of Royalty excite us by the vivid contrasts they exhibit, and we look upon them through the magnifying haze of our idealism. The Old Year had not quite taken leave of the world, nor the New Year claimed its customary homage and welcome, when Amadeus, second son of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Count of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, King Elect of Spain, landed at Carthagena, on his way to Madrid, to take possession, on the invitation of the Cortes, of the throne from which the family of the Spanish Bourbons had been but recently driven into exile. He had embarked with his lovely queen at Spezia but two days before amid the farewell felicitations of his countrymen. Then the future for him wore a roseate hue. There might be a touch of uncertainty and even danger in the path he was about to tread, but scarcely more than would suffice to stir his blood to a quicker pulsation, and to nerve his will to tenser resolution. The career which had been opened to him by Marshal Prim promised him an investiture of legitimate glory as the reward of a not too onerous but successful enterprise. His destiny was of a sterner sort. He had hardly set foot upon the soil of his adopted country before news was brought him of the assassination of Marshal Prim.

The Marshal had just conducted to a conclusion the revolution which, upwards of two years ago, he assumed, as Commander-in-Chief and as member of the Provisional Government, to guide. He was endowed with the sagacity of a statesman, the astuteness of a diplomatist, and the decision of a soldier. He loved his country, but he expected a fair return of his love. He preferred to seek the realisation of his objects by constitutional methods if he could thereby reach them; if not, then by any method which assured him of success. Ultimately, no doubt, he relied upon the sword; albeit, though he could wield it fiercely enough when necessity required, he was one of the few Spanish Generals who chose not to resort to it, save in the last extremity. Prim had kept himself at the head of affairs in Spain from the beginning of the interregnum, but had adroitly contrived to lift General Serrano into the nominal Presidency. He had power enough to do very much as he pleased—to suspend the Constitution when it suited him; to command majorities in the Constituent Assembly; to beat, one after another, all the political parties opposed to him; and, at last, to beat them all combined. With some few exceptions, he managed to preserve public tranquillity without the effusion of blood, and he kept the wheels of Government steadily in motion. But, whether owing to the national idiosyncrasy, or to his own, or to the exceptional circumstances under which he held the supreme power in the State, it is questionable whether he has done much towards the consolidation of order, or whether the reorganisation of national institutions which has been just completed under his administration will hold together beneath any violent collision of parties.

We are not at all convinced that in his efforts in search of a Sovereign Marshal Prim was so keenly alive to his personal aggrandisement as he is charged by his political foes with having been. He objected in the outset to the candidature of the Duke of Montpensier, probably because he was aware that the Emperor of the French would resent the elevation of any member of the house of Orleans to the Spanish throne. Having made known his opposition to Queen Isabella's brother-in-law, it was hardly probable that he would be prevailed upon to withdraw it. But although in the case of the Duke of Genoa there was a strong presumption that Prim desired to fill the throne with a regal puppet, in order that he might himself retain the post of chief authority, and give up merely the semblance of his power, the criticism does not hold good in regard to Ferdinand of Portugal, or Leopold Hohenzollern, or even to the Duke of Aosta. His evident anxiety to dispose of the crown was perhaps stimulated by his irreconcilable quarrel with the Republicans. He was a Monarchist; but, according to all external evidence, cared nothing for Monarchy in the abstract. He discouraged the adoption of a Republican form of Government in Spain; but he did so at first only because, as he said, "there cannot be a Republic where there are no Republicans." There were but few persons in the Peninsula who professed Republican principles when Prim took charge of the revolution at Barcelona. But those few had time and motive given them in abundance to propagate their principles. Their adherents multiplied quickly, their leaders were men of splendid gifts, and their prospects were by no means despicable; but they committed the fearful blunder of appealing to arms from an adverse decision of the Constituent Assembly, and Prim scattered them like chaff.

It is no matter of surprise that the Republicans protested against the high-handed fashion in which Prim had offered the crown to Prince Amadeus, nor that the Marshal, anxious not to be thwarted now that the completion of his work was in sight, should respond by a movement marvellously resembling a coup d'état. On both sides there was hot blood in the Constitutional Assembly and rabid language in the press. But surely assassination must have been a weapon which the recognised leaders

would have repudiated with horror, as some of them, indeed, have since done. In revolutionary times, however, all political parties may be said to have their camp-followers, who are prompt to undertake convenient crime. On Wednesday se'nnight, as Marshal Prim returned from the Chamber in his carriage, two vehicles blocked his way, and six conspirators, suddenly issuing from them, fired into the Marshal's carriage, and desperately wounded him in the shoulder. There were hopes at first that he was not mortally hurt; but on Friday, Dec. 30, the Guy Warwick of Spain yielded up the ghost.

Madrid was horrified. An immense revulsion of feeling took place in favour of the cause for which Marshal Prim lost his life. Admiral Topete instantly gave his service to the Government, and hastened to Carthagena to receive the King, against whose election he had protested in the Cortes only five days before, "to shield him with his breast, and to answer for his life with his own, till he had seen him safe into the palace of Madrid." He was as good as his word. But it seems that the King's life was in no danger. His progress through Murcia is described as evoking popular enthusiasm all along the road, and his arrival at the capital, through the crowded streets of which he rode on horseback, first to visit the remains of Prim, then to offer consolation to the Marshal's widow, was marked by an ovation. Nevertheless, King Amadeus is greatly to be commiserated. He is a stranger in a strange land, thrown very much upon the sympathy and the support of men who would rather he had remained at home. When the reaction in his favour has died away, will he be able to maintain himself in his august position? If so, he will prove to be a veritable ruler of men—"the right man in the right place."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Rome on Saturday last. He was received by all the public authorities of the city, which was immediately illuminated. The crowd was loud in its applause, and called for the King to appear on the balcony of the Quirinal. The King left on Sunday amid enthusiastic demonstrations. His Majesty gave 200,000*l.* to be distributed for charitable purposes, and he begged the municipality to devote to similar objects the money which had been set apart for festivities in his honour. His Majesty himself desired that the Roman Municipal Giunta would devote the money intended to solemnise his reception to the relief of those inhabitants of the city who have been distressed by the inundations—half the city and the surrounding Campagna having been flooded. The King has inquired personally into the suffering caused by the floods in the Campagna, and has contributed to the fund raised to succour those who have sustained loss.

Prince Doria Paifili has accepted the mayoralty of Rome.

SPAIN.

King Amadeus, as stated on page 16, made his entry into Madrid on Monday.

Marshal Prim died of his wounds yesterday week.

Royal decrees were issued on Thursday constituting the new Ministry as follows:—Marshal Serrano, President of the Ministry and Minister of War; Senor Martos, Foreign Affairs; Sagasta, Interior; Ayala, Colonies; Beranger, Marine; Ulloa, Justice; Zorilla, Public Works.

Tranquillity prevails in Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were opened pro formâ on Monday, and again closed until Feb. 3.

GERMANY.

The final ratifications of the treaties concluded between the North German Confederation and Baden and Hesse for the establishment of a German bund, and the ratification of the treaty with Wurtemberg for the entry of that State into the Confederation, as well as of the military convention with Wurtemberg and Baden, were exchanged yesterday week.

From Bavaria we hear that the federal treaties were all but unanimously passed by the Upper House the same day, the Royal Princes, Archbishop von Scherer, and Bishop Dinkel recording their votes. There were only three dissentients.

At the passing of the treaties in the Hesse-Darmstadt First Chamber the President, Count Erbach-Furstenau, stated that he assented because the force of circumstances was stronger than his own wishes. Prince Ysenburg-Bierstein and Prince Ysenburg-Buedingen stated that they were guided by similar views.

The Wurtemberg Upper House passed the new federal treaties by 26 votes against 3.

Judgment was delivered at Berlin, on Tuesday, in the case of the bankers who had participated in the subscriptions to the French loan. Herr Guterbock was sentenced to two years', Herr Kulp to nine months', Meyer and St. Goar to six, and Levita to three months' imprisonment in a fortress.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRO-HUNGARY AND PRUSSIA.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz* of Wednesday gives some information respecting the tenour of Count Beust's reply to Count Bismarck's note.

Count Beust acknowledges the ready recognition and friendly spirit with which Count Bismarck had alluded to the Treaty of Prague. Count Beust, however, deems it advisable not to enter into further particulars regarding the treaty, and considers that it is in the interest of both parties to avoid discussion in this direction. The Austrian Chancellor is of opinion that it is not desirable at the present moment to make formal interpretations and material legal claims the subject of discussion. The views of Count Beust, on the contrary, incline towards regarding the union of Germany under the leadership of Prussia as an act of historical significance and as a fact of paramount importance. He holds that the future mutual relations of Austria and Germany should shape themselves accordingly. Taking this standpoint, Count Beust is already able to declare, in expectation of the further communications notified by the Prussian Government, that amongst all the influential classes of Austria and Hungary a most sincere wish prevails to cultivate friendly relations with the new German State Federation. Count Beust continues thus:—"At this moment especially, therefore, it is not without justifiable confidence that, in view of the realisation of such promising prospects, we look upon the opening up of this fruitful field, in which their existing identity of will and action may become for both

States a pledge of enduring unity, and for Europe a guarantee of lasting peace. Similar sentiments animate his Majesty the Emperor, by whom the exalting recollections which link his dynasty during a glorious history of centuries with the history of the German people will not be remembered otherwise than with the warmest sympathies for that people's further national development, and with an earnest hope that in its new constitutional form it may find real guarantees for a happy future—a future full of blessings, not only for its own welfare, but for that of the Imperial State related to it by so many ties."

The *Correspondenz* adds that it is hardly necessary to say that the German nation, as well as the German Governments, will gladly and sincerely appreciate the lofty views of the Emperor.

GREECE.

M. Lomthardo, the deputy for Banté, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by an immense majority. He was the Ministerial candidate.

HOLLAND.

The new Cabinet has been formed, and is constituted as follows:—M. Thorbecke, Minister of the Interior; M. Guericke, Foreign Affairs; M. Jolles, Justice; M. Vanbosse, Colonies; M. Blusse, Finance; M. Boons, War; M. Brock, Marine.

ROUMANIA.

The new Ministry is composed as follows:—Prince John Ghika, President and Home Minister; M. Calimachi Katargin, Foreign Affairs; M. Berevey, Public Works; M. Demetrius Sturza, Finance; M. Kariagdi, Justice; M. Arion, War.

AMERICA.

Congress reassembled on Wednesday. The Senate adopted Mr. Sumner's resolution calling upon President Grant for information relative to the negotiations for the annexation of San Domingo, and also Mr. Sherman's amendment to the Funding Bill authorising to increase the issue of Five per Cent Bonds to 500,000,000*dols.*

General Schenck, the new Minister to London, has engaged his passage to England for the 18th inst.

The official statement of the United States debt shows a total, less money in the Treasury, of 2,332,067,793*dols.*, a decrease during December of 2,240,700*dols.* Mr. Secretary Boutwell has ordered the sale of 4,000,000*dols.* in gold and the purchase of 6,000,000*dols.* of bonds during January.

THE BRAZILS.

The Minister of Agriculture has sent in his resignation on account of ill-health, and the Minister of State has been trusted with his portfolio ad interim.

The Government has appointed a Commission to inquire into the cost of railway construction.

Montevideo has been surprised by the insurgents, and the capital is still invested.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Union Company's steamer Saxon, from the Cape, arrived at Plymouth yesterday week. She brought nine passengers, seven sacks of mails, a large general cargo, including six packages of diamonds, 1349 bales of wool, and 2297 bags of rice.

The diamond discoveries on the banks of the Vaal continued progressing very favourably, and crowds of persons were emigrating to the diamond-fields. A revolution had taken place among the rulers of the Diamantine Provisional Republic formed in the west or Klipdrift side of the Vaal. Taxation had been raised from half a crown to half a sovereign per digger per month by the last Government. This unpopular step had caused their dismissal, and the appointment of a new Ministry under President Parke.

Further despatches had passed between the Colonial Government and that of the Free State, President Brand still persisting in his claims to the territory.

INDIA.

The *Gazette of India* publishes a resolution of the Government announcing that it is the intention of the Supreme Government to transfer to the local governments the responsibility and control of the expenditure of the following departments—viz., gaols, registration, police, education, medical service, printing, roads, public improvements, and civil buildings, allotting a sum of £4,688,711 for these provincial services.

A telegram from Lahore states that Sir Henry Durand died on Sunday on Tonk frontier, from a fall from an elephant.

A telegram dated Pekin, Dec. 16, has been received from Mr. Wade, stating that all was quiet at the ports.

The Liverpool steamer Leeming has been lost on the coast of Portugal, whilst on a voyage to Gibraltar. All on board perished, except an engineer named Robertson.

An account published in the *New York Times*, under the heading of "Queen Augusta and the Emperor," which represented the correspondent of that paper as having had a conversation with her Majesty, is officially declared to be a pure invention. No such conversation occurred.

The completion of the tunnelling of Mont Cenis has been made the occasion of exchanging friendly sentiments between the representatives of France and Italy. At the inaugural banquet, the Prefect of Savoy presided, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Franz Liszt has again settled in Hungary, where the title of Director-General of Music has been conferred upon him, to be exchanged for that of Director-General of the Hungarian Academy of Music after that institution shall have been established.

It appears from an official statement as to the present traffic by the French Atlantic cable that the messages forwarded by it average 7000 words daily; being at the rate of five words a minute for the whole twenty-four hours, a speed which suffices to clear off all the messages sent within the day. On some days nearly 10,000 words have been transmitted in the twenty-four hours.

In presenting his credentials to Earl Granville on Tuesday, the Chargé-d'Affaires from Bolivia expressed the wish of his Government for a close commercial and friendly relation between the two countries, adding that, with a view to the development of the resources of Bolivia, the special object of the mission was to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Great Britain. The Foreign Secretary said it would be agreeable to discuss the terms of the proposed treaty at an early moment.

The *Times* states that at the request of Count Bismarck, Mr. Washburne, the American Minister at Paris, informed M. Jules Favre that a safe-conduct would be placed at his disposal, in order to enable him to attend the Conference in London upon the neutrality of the Black Sea. Mr. Washburne has written in reply to Count Bismarck that he had communicated this proposal to M. Jules Favre, who had replied that he "knew nothing of the Conference, and would not leave Paris."

THE WAR.

The chief military events of the seven or eight days preceding last Thursday, to which date this summary of news will extend, are the abandonment of Mont Avron by the French and its occupation by the Germans; the continued bombardment of the forts on the east side of Paris, silencing all of them except Fort Nogent; some isolated conflicts on the Loire, both above and below Orleans, and in the neighbourhood of Vendôme, where the German advance seems to have paused; the surrender of Mézières, a fortified town near Sedan, on the Belgian frontier; the investment of Peronne, in the north, by General Manteuffel; and a considerable battle, last Tuesday, at Bapaume, on the borders of the Pas-de-Calais and the Somme, north of Peronne and Amiens, where General Faidherbe is said to have defeated a large Prussian force. Rumours of the growing discouragement of the Parisians, and of a probable capitulation, have been rife during the week.

The position of Mont Avron, a strongly intrenched redoubt, lately constructed by the French engineers, commanding the posts of the Saxon troops on the right hand of the Marne, a few miles east of Paris, and supported by the guns of Fort Rosny, was described in our last. The Saxon batteries having opened fire against Mont Avron on Tuesday week, the French, during two successive nights, removed their heavy guns, and finally abandoned the place on Thursday week. The Saxons took possession of it in the afternoon of that day, when they found only two 24-pounders, spiked, and a quantity of ammunition, with several dead bodies. It would appear that there were fifty-two guns on Mont Avron, to which were opposed seventy German guns. The German batteries seem to have been constructed with great skill. They were so arranged as to enfilade some of the lines of parapet on Mont Avron, which, from apparent want of traverses and bomb-proof shelter, seems to have been anything but a perfect work. The German batteries, masked till the night before the bombardment by a fringe of trees, were constructed in a curve, which began at Noisy le Grand, south of the Marne, and swept round to beyond a point in front of the village of Raincy, which is almost opposite to Fort Noisy. The right or northern battery contains twenty-two guns, and has two fronts—one towards Mont Avron, the other towards Bondy and Baubigny. The fire of the latter has, no doubt, acted as a hint to the French to withdraw their advanced posts in that quarter. On the 27th and 28th a dozen shells, at a distance of 7000 paces, were thrown into the districts of La Villette and Belleville, within the enceinte. It is remarkable that the German occupation of Mont Avron was not met by a fire from Fort Rosny, which commands that position. No important action has taken place on the south or south-west side of Paris. The cold has been severely felt by both armies, the thermometer being 13 deg. below freezing point. There is an official decree of the Minister of Agriculture, dated Paris, Dec. 29. It announces that he has been intrusted with the mission of distributing in the twenty arrondissements of Paris 104,000 kilos. of preserved beef, 52,000 kilos. of dried beans, 52,000 kilos. of olive-oil, 52,000 kilos. of green coffee, and 52,000 kilos. of chocolate. The kilogramme is nearly 2½ lb. English. M. Jules Favre has been offered by Count Bismarck a free passage to attend the Conference in London, on the Black Sea question; but he has refused to leave Paris.

With regard to Prince Frederick Charles' forces, we learn that about 70,000 are concentrated about Chartres, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg; that the 18th Division forms the garrison of Orleans; that the 3rd Corps and the Hessians are on the Loire to the east of Orleans; and that the Bavarians are resting from their great fatigues somewhere near the rear of the army besieging Paris. All the different regiments of Prince Frederick Charles' army have been filled up by fresh levies. Opposed to this army, south of the Loire, are the forces of General Bourbaki; and those of General Chanzy, in the west, are between Le Mans and Vendôme. It appears to be thought, by those favourable to the French plan of operations, that Chanzy will occupy the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg's attention; while Bourbaki, pivoting on the Loire and throwing forward his right, may at the same time oblige Prince Frederick Charles, with a far inferior force, to form a line on a front nearly parallel to his line of communications with the besieging army; or that with flying columns he may cut the Prince's line of communication with Paris. There has already been a skirmish with the Hessians at Bonny, in which the French would appear to have been victorious; so that the Germans have evacuated Bonny, and are falling back on Gien. Bonny is a village and station on the Montargis and Nevers Railway, and about twelve miles from Gien. It is on the right bank of the Loire, and is strategically important as being the point of junction of the Auzerre, Gien, and Nevers roads. It is also reported that, on Monday last, a reconnaissance took place between Château Renault and Vendôme, when a platoon of German cavalry and two regiments of infantry were pursued nearly to Vendôme, which place they only regained after suffering heavy losses.

We learn that the intrenched camp of Conlie has been broken up, all the troops in it who had arms having been sent to join Chanzy and the remainder being distributed in small camps all over Brittany. Gambetta has been blamed for this order, but he could scarcely do otherwise. To leave many thousands of armed men massed in an intrenched camp would be merely to invite capture by the first German flying column which might succeed in reaching it.

The French Army of the North, from Lille, under General Faidherbe, has inflicted a defeat on the Germans at Bapaume. This action took place on Tuesday last; the fighting began at eight in the morning and went on till six in the evening, when the Prussians were driven from the villages they had held. They were expected to retire upon the force besieging Peronne, or else upon Amiens. The railway traffic between Lille and Cambrai has been resumed. There was a conflict, on Friday week, at La Bouille and Château Robert le Diable, on the Seine, below Rouen. The Prussians had collected supplies within twenty-five miles of Havre, and had occupied Yvetot. Their position on the heights of La Bouille d'Orival was attacked, on the day mentioned, by the French under General Roy, who drove them out, after six hours' fighting; and an attempt to recapture the place, on Sunday, was repulsed with loss. This, at least, is the French account, from Havre; but the report of the Prussian General, published at Versailles, tells a different tale. Another telegram from Versailles, of Wednesday last, says that the army of General Faidherbe is broken up and dispersed.

The fortress of Mézières was occupied by the Prussians on Monday, and they captured in it 2000 French prisoners, 100 guns, and large stores of provisions. The besiegers of Belfort have been reinforced. Abbeville and Langres have been summoned to surrender. The fall of Longwy is expected. The Garibaldians in Burgundy had a fight, on Monday, with a German detachment, between Semur and Montlay, and gained the victory. Another skirmish took place on the Swiss frontier, and 200 Frenchmen were driven into the neutral territory of Switzerland.

At Bordeaux, the delegate members of the French Provisional Government have published a note appealing to those who can to pay at once, and in advance, the taxes for the whole year, and to others to pay in advance as much as their means will allow, in order to assist the Government to meet the heavy demands of the war. The municipality of Tours has published a protest denying the assertion that Tours had demanded a Prussian garrison.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, James, to be Canon in St. David's Cathedral.
Baugh, W. J.; Perpetual Curate of Chilton-super-Polden-cum-Edington.
Beck, Andrew; Minister of the new district of Gorfild.
Pellet, G.; Rector of Whitbourne, Herefordshire.
Bowlby, C. E.; Rector of Stanford-le-Hope, Essex.
Bright, Frederic A.; Curate of Windermere.
Clarke, Edward Bloomfield; Archdeacon of Waimate, New Zealand.
Cole Hamilton, A. H.; Curate of Cirencester.
Church, Charles Marcus; Vicar of Dulverton.
Collins, William Lucas; Honorary Canon of Peterborough.
Copeman, A. C.; Rural Dean of Norwich.
Deane, Arthur Mackreth; Vicar of East Marden, Sussex.
Dodgson, Thomas; Curate of Shenton, Leicestershire.
Davidson, Thomas; Rector of Ashmore, Dorset.
Eagar, T. T.; Rector of Ashton-under-Lyne.
Furnival, James; Rector of Tokenham Week, Wilts.
Gepp, N. P.; Vicar of Sandon, Herts.
Glover, H.; Incumbent of St. Mary Magdalene, Addiscombe.
Gordon-Gray, W. A.; Curate of Walpole St. Peter and St. Andrew, Wisbech.
Green, E. K.; Rector of Lawford, near Manningtree.
Govett, John Clement; Rector of Shepperton.
Horan, J.; Curate of Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
Harris, J. J. W.; Rector of Clenchwarden, Norfolk.
Hopkins, G. H.; Rector of Skelton, Penrith.
Kelly, T. W.; Vicar of Mappleton.
Kenworthy, James Wright; Curate of St. Thomas's, Regent-street.
Knowles, C. Hesketh; Curate of Cirencester.
Laycock, William; Curate of St. Mary's, Stratford, Bow.
Lewis, W. D. R.; to Poriura and Karori, diocese of Wellington.
Mangan, James Slade; Curate of Allington, Amesbury, Wilts.
Mowat, J.; Rector of Handsworth.
Munsell, Robert; Archdeacon of Waitemata.
Maurice, F. D.; Vicar of St. Edward's, Cambridge.
Patteson, J.; Rural Dean of Blofeld, Norfolk.
Pitt, Lonsdale; Archdeacon of Waikato, New Zealand.
Quilter, G.; Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral.
Remington, F. H.; Rector of Kirkley, Suffolk.
Roberts, Edward; Vicar of Tannerton Foliot.
Rockett, Hugh Joseph; Curate of Wareham-with-Arne, Dorset.
Richings, F. H.; Rector of Upton Snodsbury.
Smith, Gerald Hyde; Rector of Cardynham, Cornwall.
Stone, J. A.; Vicar of Alfriston, Sussex.
Straubenzee, Albert John van; Vicar of Tottenhall.
Swanton, J. Clerke; Curate of Teynham.
Taylor, Dr.; Incumbent of St. Chrysostom's, Liverpool.
Thompson, G.; Vicar of Horsley, Derby.
Vanghan, J. M.; Chaplain of the Workhouse, St. George-in-the-East.
Ward, Charles; Rector of Charfield.
Wilkinson, W. P.; Minor Canon of Peterborough Cathedral; to be Precentor.
West, J. Otho; Rector of Revelstoke, Devon; Rector of St. Pinnock.
Williams, W. J.; Vicar of Mansfield, Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire.
Yolland, J.; Curate of Wallasey; Vicar of Hoylelake.

The Rev. H. R. Baynes has issued a circular to the parishioners of St. Michael's, Coventry, in which he announces his determination to withdraw altogether from the office of Bishop of Madagascar.

The Right Rev. Dr. Matthew B. Hale, Bishop of Perth (Western Australia), has announced his intention of resigning his see, to which he was consecrated in 1856. The Bishopric is supported by the interest of £4000, granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the colony.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and his family are at present at San Remo, where they arrived on Dec. 10. His Grace bore the fatigue of the journey remarkably well. The weather is warm and genial; and the Archbishop has attended Divine service twice each Sunday since his arrival.

The next evening meeting at St. George's Hall will take place on Tuesday next, when the Rev. Canon Kingsley will read a paper on "Natural Theology." At the following meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 7, the Rev. W. D. Maclagan will bring forward the subject, "On the Means of Promoting Union with Dissenters."

The old church of Charleywood, West Herts, in bad repair, and no longer equal to the wants of the parish, has been taken down, with the exception of the tower, and replaced by a larger and more beautiful edifice, from designs of Mr. G. E. Street, which, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, was formally consecrated to the service of Almighty God by the Bishop of Rochester.

The special evening services under the dome of St. Paul's recommenced on Sunday night, and thousands of worshippers filled the vast space arranged for their reception. The service was entirely choral, and the responses were sung by a large surpliced choir to Tallis's music, the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis being Goss in A. The anthem, by the same composer, "Behold, I bring you good tidings" was sung in magnificent style. The Bishop of London preached a New Year's sermon, from St. Luke xiii. 8, 9.

The congregation and parishioners of St. Mary's, White-chapel, have presented their late Curate and lecturer, the Rev. George Davenport, on his preferment to St. Mark's Vicarage, in the same parish, an address and a purse of £40. The Rev. F. A. P. Lory, on resigning the Curacy of Christchurch, Hants, has received from his parishioners and friends Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," handsomely bound; thirty guineas, inclosed in costly purse and ornamental box; "Cyclopædia Bibliographica" (Darwill); and a Paragraph Bible, from the Vicarage Bible-Class.

The Bishop of Winchester, speaking at a meeting held at the Music Hall, Hastings, yesterday week, in support of the Additional Curates' Society, dwelt upon the spiritual destitution prevailing in populous districts, and spoke of the endowments to the Church of England as gifts to parishes or districts, and not to the nation at large. He pointed out that the present age is not one of endowment, the relative position of rich and poor having undergone a great change, and there being much uncertainty as to the mode in which endowment may be applied fifty years hence. His Lordship contended that it is a fallacy to suppose the Church of England is richly endowed, and he quoted figures showing that the clergy are meanly paid in proportion to the outlay required for their calling, and in comparison to pecuniary commercial pursuits. He concluded with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the cause.

Allhallows Church, Lombard-street, was reopened by the Bishop of London yesterday week. The present fabric of Allhallows was reconstructed in 1694 by Sir Christopher Wren, and its main features have been preserved in the recent restorations, while two unsightly galleries have been removed; the fine vestibule, west window, and groined ceiling thrown open; and the old high-backed pews replaced by low benches in oak, of a design corresponding with the rest of the woodwork. The floor throughout has been laid with encaustic tiles, the pattern increasing in variety as it approaches the fine altarpiece. At the four corners of the ceiling the Evangelists are represented in medallions; a figure of the Saviour occupies the centre; and the faces of the groins are enriched with medallions of the Prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and

Daniel; and there are side medallions of six Patriarchs and Kings—viz., Abraham and Noah, David and Solomon, Moses and Aaron. Decorations in arabesque are carried round the window arches and above the wood panelling on each side of the interior of the fabric. A stained-glass window at the north side of the chancel represents the marriage at Cana in Galilee. On the south side of the church there are four other similar windows, of which the subjects are Christ Sitting in the Temple, Christ Healing the Blind, the Good Samaritan, and the Three Women at the Sepulchre. At the west end there is a representation of the Crucifixion; and on the north side four more painted windows, of which the subjects are the Wise Men's Offering, Christ Raising the Widow's Son, St. Peter Walking on the Sea, and the Entombment. The reredos is very handsome, and said to be highly characteristic of the genius of Sir Christopher Wren. Two central panels over the altar portray Christ crowned with thorns and Christ bearing the cross. The original porches, of great antiquity, at the western end of the fabric, challenge admiration, as also does the peculiar gateway formerly at the entrance of the passage leading to the church from Lombard-street, and now located in the vestibule under the tower.

At a meeting of subscribers for the restoration of Exeter Cathedral, held at the Chapter House on Thursday week, it was decided that the work of restoring the ancient edifice should be begun forthwith. Dean Boyd, who presided, stated that towards the £15,000 required the Chapter had subscribed £10,680; the clergy, £115; and strangers, £1010. The nobility and gentry of Devon and Cornwall have contributed £3390, of which £2000 was given by four individuals. Chancellor Harrington had given £5000, his last subscription of £3000 having removed all difficulty in the way of commencing the work with the prospect of a successful issue. The Dean then alluded to the strong desire expressed for the removal of the screen on which stands the organ, and which divides the choir from the nave. This was advocated, he explained, on the ground that there should be an uninterrupted view of the altar from the west end of the building, which the screen at present prevented. The Dean, in answer to this, submitted that the screen was essential to the stability of the building, and defended the Chapter from the charge of exclusiveness. They would, he said, be exposed to well-merited censure if, after the removal of the screen, the structure consequently showed signs of weakness. With the examples of Chichester and Wells Cathedrals before them, the Chapter felt it would be unwise to incur the responsibility. The screen, moreover, had artistic merits, and, having been erected by Bishop Grandison, was a work of great antiquity. For these reasons the Chapter agreed with Mr. Gilbert Scott when he recommended that the screen should remain. Mr. Scott, jun., who attended for his father, Mr. Gilbert Scott (absent through illness), said that the ancient stonework and screen, the throne, and the sedelia, would be repaired, the remains of old decorative pointing would be preserved and restored, and new work would be supplied to the stalls with their canopies, the reredos, pulpit, pavement, &c. In designing a reredos, much difficulty has been met with. It would be of alabaster; and Devonshire spar, various marbles of Devon and Cornwall, and a beautiful red porphyry found on the borders of Dartmoor would be used in its construction. The design of the pulpit would be of considerable elaboration, so as to harmonise with the stallwork. The pavement would be formed in equal proportions of marble and encaustic tiles. The marble would be incised with Scriptural subjects. It was contemplated to restore the east window and glaze the clerestory and aisle windows with glass in keeping with it; but this work was not contemplated in the present estimate. Regarding the screen, it had been determined, if possible, to preserve it, inasmuch as it was an original portion of the Cathedral, and one of its most marked and beautiful features.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The number of matriculations during the past year was 567, comprising 38 "unattached students," as a set off to which 393 gentlemen proceeded to their Bachelor's degree. Of the other degrees conferred by the University there were 5 Bachelors and Doctors in Divinity, 13 Bachelors of Civil Law, 2 Bachelors of Medicine, 217 Masters of Arts, 28 students of Civil Law, and 9 Bachelors of Music. There were also during the year 12 fellowships filled up, of which Balliol took 4, and 91 exhibitions and scholarships, of which Manchester Grammar School gained 7, Eton College 6, Winchester College 5, and Magdalen, Marlborough, and Merchant Taylors' Schools 4 each.

CAMBRIDGE.

S. F. Jones, College Prizeman in Law and History, has been elected a Scholar of Trinity Hall.

The examination for mathematical honours commenced on Tuesday, and was continued on Wednesday and Thursday. Candidates who acquit themselves well enough to be admitted to the higher branches of examination will be examined for five days more, commencing with Monday, Jan. 16. The list of honours will be published in the Senate House, at eight a.m., on the last Friday in January, and the degrees will be conferred on the following day, at ten a.m.

The subject for the gold medal poem for next year will be "Sedan." The subject for the Hulsean prize this year is "A Critical and Theological Estimate of the Books of Ecclesiastical and Wisdom." "Boadicea" is the subject for the next Latin hexameter verse to be composed for Lord Powis's prize at Cambridge this year. The subject for the Porson prize is a translation of a part of one of Shakspeare's plays.

Several scholarships at Caius College will be awarded in March next to candidates who are not at present resident in the University. They are tenable for four years.

The Rev. Francis A. Souper, M.A., late Master in St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, has been appointed to the Sub-Wardenship of Trinity College, Glenalmond.

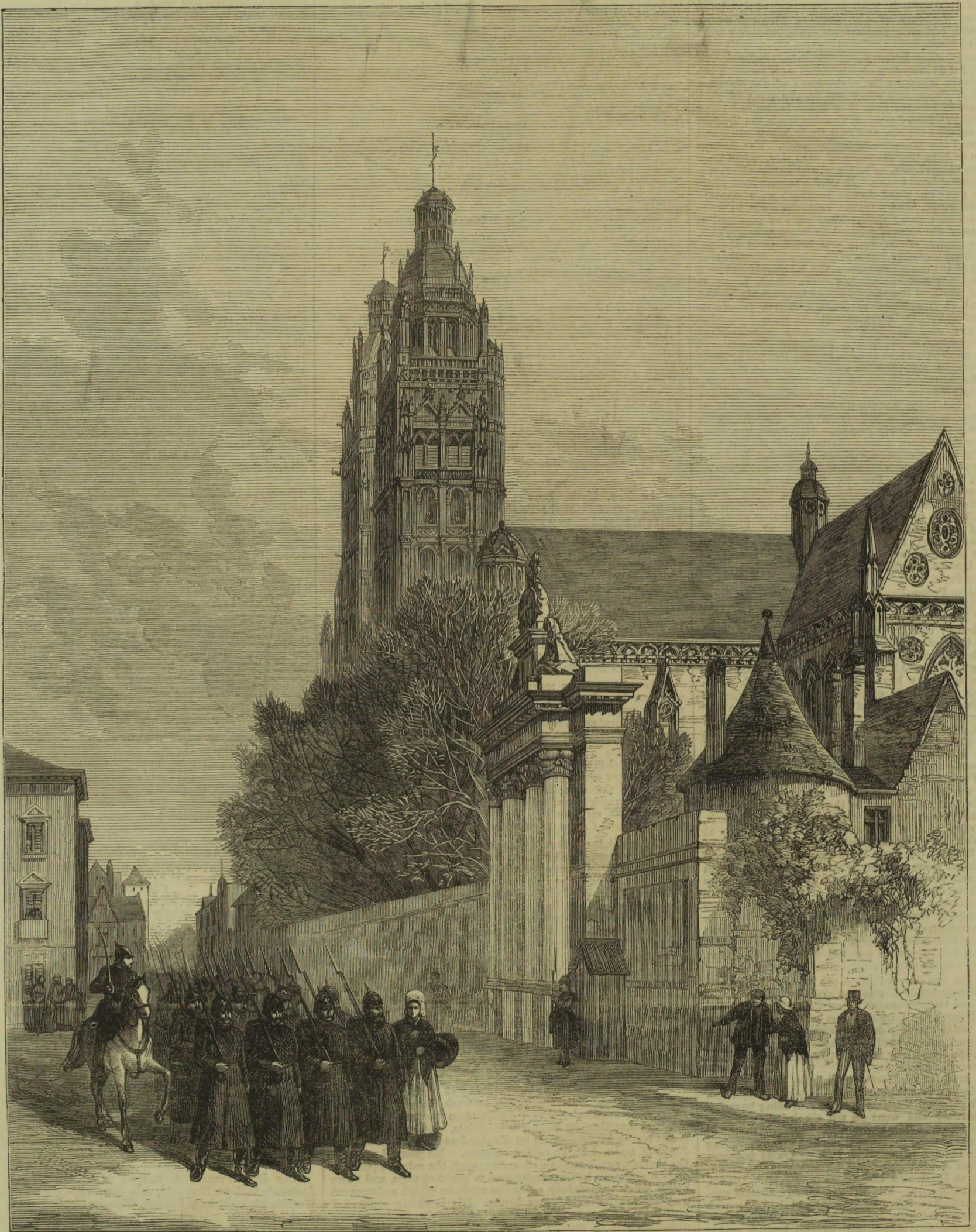
The Rev. T. Russell Wright, B.A. (late scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge), Senior Mathematical Master at Forest School, Walthamstow, has been nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln to the Head Mastership of the De Aston School, Market Rasen.

The Rev. A. C. Wright, B.A. (Wrangler and Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge), Second Master of Northampton Grammar School, has been elected Head Master of Appleby Grammar School, Leicestershire.

Dr. Jelf, formerly Principal of King's College, and Dr. Major, for many years Head Master of King's College School, have succeeded to the office of Vice-President, with power to nominate to exhibitions, at the Forest School, Walthamstow.

The Rev. John Kinder, M.A., is to be Principal of St. John's College, Tamaki, New Zealand.

An American paper states that in Detroit, Michigan, fashionable young men have taken to wearing earrings.



THE CATHEDRAL, TOURS.



• Felix et G. Regamey 1870 •

SOME OF THE DEFENDERS OF PARIS (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).

BIRTHS.

At Lyall-street, Belgrave-square, the Countess of March, of a son and heir.
On the 3rd inst., at 54, Lansdowne-road, Kensington Park, N., the wife of Captain Robertson, 1st Royal East Middlesex Militia, of a daughter.
On the 30th ult., at 138, King Henry's-road, South Hampstead, the wife of G. P. Neale, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at 14, Portland-place, Lower Clapton, the wife of George S. Sapsworth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Nov. 19, 1870, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Vizagapatam, India, by the Very Rev. P. Richard, William Bernard Peters, Esq., of Cocanada, to Catharine Amelia, daughter of the late Patrick and Mary Teresa Rodgers, of Vizagapatam.

On Nov. 30, on board H.M.S. Enterprise, by the Rev. H. Boys, and afterwards at the British Consulate at Patras, Francis Henry Stafford O'Brien, Lieutenant R.N., second son of Henry de Stafford, Esq., of Blatherwyke Park, Northamptonshire, to Charlotte Eliza, eldest daughter of Henry Sarell Ongley, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Morea.

In the parish church of Killesher, in the county of Fermanagh, by the Lord Primate of All Ireland, assisted by the Rev. Josiah Crampton, Rector of the parish, Viscount Crichton to Lady Florence Mary, second daughter of the Earl of Enniskillen.

DEATHS.

At Merton Hall, in the county of Norfolk, the Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Walsingham, aged 66.

At The Albany, Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., aged 60.

At Stratford-place, the Lord de Blaquiere, aged 53.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of her son, Colonel Sir Wm. Anderson Rose, Upper Tooting, Surrey, Susannah, widow of Arthur Miller Rose, Esquire, aged 75.

On the 26th ult., at 11, Stoke-terrace, Stoke, Devonport, James Tennent Torrey, Major Bengal Staff Corps. Friends at a distance please accept this intimation.

On the 29th ult., at her son's residence, Norbury Lodge, Upper Norwood, Surrey, after a few days' severe illness, Mary, widow of Richard Hetley, Esq., late of Beaufort-terrace, Maidstone, in her 81st year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 14.

SUNDAY, Jan. 8.—First Sunday after Epiphany. Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary William G. Humphry, B.D., Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields; special evening service, 7 p.m., the Rev. W. D. MacLagan, Rector of St. Mary, Newington; Chapels Royal, St. James's, morning, the Rev. St. John H. Seymour, Bart., M.A., Canon of Gloucester;—Whitehall, morning, the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, M.A.; afternoon, the Rev. George Jepson, M.A.;—Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Archer Gurney, M.A., English Chaplain of Paris.

MONDAY, 9.—The income tax imposed by William Pitt, 1799. British Museum reopens. Meetings: Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.; Medical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Geographical Society (at the University of London), 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 10.—The Royal Exchange, London, burnt, 1838. Meetings: Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Ethnological and Photographic Societies, 8 p.m.; Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 11.—First public lottery held at St. Paul's, 1569. Hilary Term begins. Meetings: Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.; Geological, Graphic, and Royal Microscopical Societies, 8 p.m.; British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, 12.—Battle of the Alumbagh, near Lucknow (defeat of the sepoys by Sir James Outram), 1858. Meetings: Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.; University College, 8 p.m. (Professor Marks on Jewish Literature); London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Ella on Music); Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Cope on Painting); Society of Antiquaries and Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 13.—St. Hilary, Bishop and Confessor, died, 367. Cambridge Lent Term begins. Meetings: Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.; Quakers' Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.; Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14.—Union of Sweden and Norway by the Treaty of Kiel, 1814. Oxford Lent Term begins. Moon's last quarter, 6.57 a.m. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 13	3 27	3 54	4 12	4 30	4 50	5 11
5 11	5 25	5 52	6 10	6 28	6 48	7 09

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
Dec. 28	29.864	30.7	26.5	86	8	25.0	33.1	NNE. NE.	230	.046*
29	30.016	29.1	25.0	87	5	23.4	32.0	N. NNE.	166	.000
30	30.197	25.5	21.4	86	8	20.0	28.7	N. NNE.	193	.015*
31	30.261	23.6	20.8	90	8	16.6	26.2	N. NNE.	90	.000
Jan. 1	..	..	..	..	..	15.2	29.1	E. SSE.	194	.000
2	29.900	25.0	23.4	94	10	17.4	27.4	SSE.	123	.000
3	30.044	30.8	30.3	98	10	24.0	33.1	SSE.	84	.000

* Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.834	30.008	30.161	30.301	30.117	29.914	30.017
Temperature of Air	31.9°	29.7°	27.9°	20.3°	20.6°	27.1°	30.7°
Temperature of Evaporation	29.9°	28.5°	25.8°	20.0°	19.3°	25.5°	30.0°
Direction of Wind	ENE.	N.	NNE.	N.	E.	SSE.	SSE.

NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can now be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the Publisher.

The Subscription for Copies which are to be sent Abroad varies according to the amount required for their transmission.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher, 198, Strand, W.C.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The WINTER EXHIBITION of Sketches and Studies is now OPEN DAILY, from Nine till Six, at the Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. Gas at dusk. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE COAST OF NORWAY. An Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings, by ELIJAH WALTON, including "The Midnight Sun."—PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson's). Admission, with Catalogue, 1s. Ten till dusk.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCISCA DE EMINI, TITANIA, &c., at the New Gallery. Open Ten till Six. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.—LONDON INSTITUTION.

Financial-classes. On MONDAY, JAN. 23, at Four p.m., Professor HUXLEY, LL.D., F.R.S., will commence a Course of Six Lectures on the FIRST PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY, to be continued on the Five succeeding Mondays at the same hour. Fee for the Course, Five Shillings. Number of Tickets limited. On TUESDAY, JAN. 24, at Ten a.m., an EXAMINATION IN CHEMISTRY, for Prizes and Certificates, will be held in the Library of the Institution. This Examination is open to Students under the age of Eighteen who attended Dr. Colling's Course "On Chemical Actions." Names of Candidates should be forwarded to the Principal Librarian without delay. By order, THOMAS PIPER, Hon. Sec.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

FIFTH SEASON. The following Artists will appear at the Second Concert. WEDNESDAY NEXT:—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Arabella Smyth, Miss Julia Elton, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Mr. F. H. Cowen. The Part Music under the direction of Mr. Fielding. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hutton. Stalls, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Aron, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 45, Cheapside; Hay, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Bossey and Co., Holles-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES and MR. SANTLEY at the BALLAD CONCERT on WEDNESDAY NEXT.

GONZA and ROMAH, the Marvellous MEXICAN ATHLETES, daily, at 12.30. Can be seen only at the Palace. The Brothers Danielle, Musical Comedians, Dancers and Wards in Comic Ballet, &c. Early Entertainments under Mr. Nelson Lee's direction.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY to SATURDAY NEXT. The Great PANTOMIME, "GULLIVER," daily at Three.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Great Success of the Pantomime GULLIVER, written by H. B. Farnie, and produced by E. T. Smith. Characters by Miss Caroline Parkes, Miss Thirwall, Master Percy Roselle, T. L. Friend, Yarnold, &c. Clowns, Harry Boleno and Adolphe Rowella. 150 Children. 300 Performers. Gorgeous Transformation and other Scenes. Milano's Ballet. Principal Dancer, Mdlle. Solite. Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Tickets. Present issue, for the New Year, at all entrances, should be had by everybody. "Best possible views of" Reserved Seats, Half a Crown and One Shilling. A great reduction to Parties of Ten or more. Beautiful Decorations, Giant Christmas Tree, Fancy Fair, &c. Skating and Curling daily during the frost.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED will appear in AGES AGO; with a new Musical Tour, entitled BADEN BADEN AND THE RIVAL COMPOSERS.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. A Sensation Novel, by W. S. Gilbert, will shortly be ready.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Twice Daily.—Mornings at 2.30, Evenings at Eight o'clock. Just added to POOLE and YOUNG'S Magnificent PANORAMA OF THE WAR, Siege of Paris, City of Berlin, Metz, Strasbourg, &c. Five Colossal Views, all painted on 500 square feet of canvas. Descriptive Lecture, National Music, Destructive Weapons, &c. Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s.; Juveniles half price.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, given every Afternoon and Evening during the past week in the Great Hall, achieved a success truly marvellous. Notwithstanding the vast accommodation afforded for the Holiday Visitors, it proved altogether inadequate to the demand for places. At each performance, long before the hour of commencement, some thousands of persons were unable to obtain admission to any part of the Hall. On Box Day upwards of seven thousand persons paid for admission to the two performances—undoubtedly the greatest return given by any place of amusement in London.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The extraordinary success of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME fully justifies the Management in announcing its repetition EVERY NIGHT, and also on every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, until further notice. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Aron, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30 for the Evening Performance, and at 2.30 for the Day Performance. Tickets and places may be secured fourteen days in advance, on application at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine till Six; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.—Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' Great Holiday Programme Every Night at Eight, Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight, until further notice. All the new Songs, Dances, and Burlesques, introduced last week with such unequalled success.—Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT, and during the Week, at Seven, THE POOR SOLDIER; after which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE PALACE OF TRUTH.—Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Everill, Clark, Rogers, and Braid; Mesdames Robertson, Chippendale, G. Hill, F. Wright, and Gwynne, followed by UNCLE'S WIFE.—Mr. Kendal and Miss Robertson; and THE SPECTRE BRIDEGRROOM. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Immense Success of the New Pantomime, RIDE A COCK-HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS; or Harlequin and the Silver Amazons. Morning Performances Every Monday and Thursday at 12.30. Pantomime Every Evening, at Seven.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—Triumphant reception of the splendid New Company. Mdlle. Clotilde, the greatest living Equestrienne; M. Neis, the unequalled écuier sans selle; Mr. A. Bradbury, in his unparalleled act of riding nine bare-backed horses at one time, nightly received with shouts of applause. Screams of laughter evoked by "Punch and Judy," the comic mules, introduced by Price and Benham, the two imitable humorists; the Brothers Daniels, funnier than ever; Papeta, the Performing Elephant, cleverer than ever. The entire press unanimously of opinion that the entertainment at the Amphitheatre, Holborn, is the best ever given in this country. Open at Seven; commence at Half-past. Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday throughout the Holidays. Open at Two; commence at Half-past.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The increasing demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS renders it necessary to go to press with it earlier in the week, it is therefore requested that Advertisements be for the future sent in on Wednesdays at the latest.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1871.

The first operation of the Germans against the defences of Paris was a rapid and brilliant success, due to the skill of their artillery officers. Mount Avron speedily succumbed to the besiegers' fire, and its surviving occupants were compelled to retire, leaving their dead to be buried by the enemy. The work itself was, as will be remembered, very hastily run up and fortified by the French in the beginning of last month, and it did good service, having constantly maintained a fierce fire. Its early reduction by the German guns shows that at present no confirmation exists of the idea of those who lent themselves to the belief that Von Moltke was likely to attempt an artillery attack with inadequate weapons. Mount Avron was seized, and it was found that its larger cannon had been spiked. The Germans brought up guns of their own, which were laid against three of the nearest forts, upon which fire was opened. Fort Nogent is stated at Versailles to have been the only point whence the cannonade was answered, and the reply was feeble. Thus far, therefore, the usual fortune which has attended any matured action on the part of the besiegers has been constant to the arms of the Emperor of Germany.

But in the field, if reliance may be placed upon General Faidherbe's despatches, matters have for the time taken a different turn. The Army of the North was engaged in fighting all day on Tuesday, and at night the Germans were driven, we are told, from all their positions and all the villages around. The exact locality of Faidherbe's head-quarters is an obscure one, and it comes into notice, perhaps for the first time in history by its name—Avesnes-les-Baupaumas—heading the French General's missive. But the course of the conflict it is not difficult

to trace, and it is reasonable to suppose that the object of Faidherbe was to secure Amiens. If the success be even less than it has been described to be it is an honour to the skill of the General and the courage of his army; but, as its real value must be tested by its being or not being a step in advance towards the relief of Paris, and as the efforts of Manteuffel will be resolutely directed to prevent his adversary from being of any use to Trochu, it is impossible, until the receipt of more complete news, to assign this battle its rightful rank in the series of relieving operations. Faidherbe has, we think, a very decided advantage in numbers, and may be in a position to follow up his blow at a point where it is tolerably clear that the enemy is deficient in force. In the south, again, it seems that the energetic Chanzy continues to make himself felt; and it is said that at Versailles dissatisfaction has been signified with the German commanders who have permitted him to act so pertinaciously on the offensive. It may be said briefly that both the French armies appear to be in the hands of men who know their business, and that it is upon the cards that either, or both, may yet make a greater mark on the campaign; but the fatal question arises whether anything that both may do will not come too late "to turn the odds of desperate game." For the signs that Paris is giving way under the terrible stress of famine are too clear to be mistaken. We are not among those who venture to calculate days, and to prognosticate as certainties things which in their very nature are uncertainty itself. But the supplies are manifestly waxing short. Those who are fed, clad, and paid as defenders of a city for which they will not do much in the day of trial are the class that is most defiant, and that naturally is least eager to bring to an end a state of affairs which is very endurable by them. But when the power of the authorities to continue to supply comforts to these imitation soldiers shall be at an end, and that it is coming to an end is clear, their valour will exhale, while their numbers will make their plébiscite, given in favour of capitulation, a formidable one. The distress among the humbler orders, and also among the impoverished gentry, is deep and wide spread. The very improbable double event of splendid successes by the outlying armies may, of course, occur, for what may not occur in war? but its occurrence in time to relieve the capital would be so little short of miraculous that we have almost as much right to calculate on an earthquake. The grim, stern policy announced by Count von Bismarck in his celebrated and half-ironic appeal has been carried out, and, to all appearance, it is about to triumph. A capital is being rapidly brought into a condition which must touch all hearts with sorrow and sympathy, but there will be no alleviation of the miseries of the incarcerated thousands until the gates shall be set open to receive the victors. It is no time now for feminine clamour and outcry; no time even to reiterate what we deem a righteous opinion on the course of the belligerents; the cruel facts are before us, and they must work themselves out unto the end.

We are not surprised to learn that in the circumstances a French statesman has no thought to bestow upon the quarrel that has arisen outside France. We did not suppose that M. Jules Favre would attend the London Conference. He is reported to have stated that he knows nothing of it, and will not leave Paris. Doubtless, that is his place. But, even had he been willing to attend, we see not how the difficulty of his credentials was to be got over. France is without a constituted Government. Her rulers are a Committee of Defence, and nothing more. If they fail in accomplishing that for which they are permitted to exercise power, they will infallibly be repudiated the first time France finds her voice. It is not improbable that the representatives of other European Powers, especially those which are under Prussian influence, would refuse to admit a French envoy to a position at the Conference board, and the same scene which we all remember at the last meeting of the kind would be re-enacted in the case of what was the other day the leading nation of the Continent. The Conference, however, is postponed, and may be postponed again; for events may proceed fast enough to justify the Powers in regarding the Eastern business as one that may stand over until the great question of all shall be settled. A conference on the treaty won by France and England, and yet a conference at which France should not appear, would indeed be a mockery. But all eyes now turn, with more feverish anxiety than ever, upon the sterner meeting where France herself is an unaided, unsupported, unhappy principal.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue has accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade, and the Marquis of Hartington that of Chief Secretary for Ireland. It is stated that Mr. Monsell, M.P. for Limerick, has accepted the place of Postmaster-General, of which office Lord Hartington still continues to perform the duties. The Cabinet, which during the illness and absence of Mr. Bright was temporarily increased, will consist, as heretofore, of fifteen members. The office of Postmaster-General will be held by a Minister without a seat in the Cabinet.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the allegations of ill-treatment made by the Fenian prisoners issued their report on Tuesday. The declare that, after a patient and minute investigation, there is no ground for the belief that the convicts were subjected to exceptionally severe treatment. On the contrary, there was evidence from time to time the prison authorities had sanctioned relaxations of discipline in their favour. A recommendation is made (from which, however, Mr. Greenhow dissents) that a detached portion of some convict prison should be set apart for offenders of this class.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House.

On New-Year's Day her Majesty, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

On Monday Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen. By her Majesty's command a Christmas-tree was prepared for the upper servants, and another for the remainder of the servants of the Royal household at Osborne. The upper servants assembled at six o'clock, after which the Queen, accompanied by the Princes and Princesses, entered the room, when her Majesty presented a gift to each. The Queen, with the Royal family, afterwards proceeded to the servants' hall, where her Majesty distributed presents to those assembled there.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken daily walks and drives.

Prince Arthur and Prince Christian have had excellent sport shooting over the Royal covers. On Wednesday Prince Christian, accompanied by Lord Alfred Paget, Major Welman, Major Ely, and Lieutenant Stansford, of the 99th Regiment, went shooting at Parkhurst.

Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby and the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero have dined with her Majesty.

Prince Arthur has left Osborne for the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park.

Miss Macgregor has arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

Lord Alfred Paget has succeeded Colonel Du Plat as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen commanded ten brace of pheasants to be sent for the patients of the Cancer Hospital, Brompton.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Gunton Hall on Saturday last, upon his return to Sandringham House. His Royal Highness was accompanied to Norwich by the Hon. T. De Grey, M.P., who upon his arrival received the melancholy intelligence of the death of his father, Lord Walsingham, with whom the Prince had been recently staying at Merton Hall, Thetford. The Prince partook of luncheon at the Norfolk County Club, and left Norwich by the 3.5 ordinary train for Lynn, whence his Royal Highness travelled by special train to Wolferton, and drove thence to Sandringham House.

On Monday evening the Prince and Princess had a skating party upon the lake in front of Sandringham House. The lake was illuminated, and a band of music was stationed on an island in the centre, which played while the Royal and distinguished personages were skating, there being at the same time a pyrotechnic display—the combined effect being extremely pleasing. The Princess was among the most graceful of the skaters. The youthful Princes and Princesses, and all persons upon the Royal estate, were present to witness the brilliant scene.

The Prince and Princess take frequent drives in sledges. The Prince has also varied amusement in shooting and skating. Their Royal Highnesses are about to give a second county ball at Sandringham House.

Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein gave a ball, yesterday (Friday) week, at Frogmore House, to the members of their Royal Highnesses' establishment, and those connected with the Windsor Home Park. Prince and Princess Teck left Frogmore House on the same day.

The baptism of the twin daughters of the Count and Countess of Flanders took place, on Thursday week, in the chapel of their Royal Highnesses' hotel. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Malines. The Princesses were held at the font by the Queen of the Belgians, Prince Charles Antony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, father of the Countess of Flanders, being godfather. The Princesses were named, respectively, Henriette Marie Charlotte Antoinette and Josephine Marie Stéphanie Victoire.

The Empress Eugénie received at Camden House, Chiselmhurst, on New-Year's Day, the Marquis de Lavalette and his son, Baron Jérôme David, M. Rouher, M. de Bouville, and fifty or sixty of the principal French families now residing in this country.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have received a numerous succession of visitors at Brocklesby, Lincolnshire. The Earl and Countess arranged an amateur performance, which took place on the 29th ult.

The Earl and Countess of Charlemont had a dinner party, on Wednesday evening, at Berkeley-square.

Count and Countess Becheuet have arrived at Thomas's Hotel from Guildford.

Lord and Lady Crichton have arrived at Thomas's Hotel from Ireland.

Lady Bloomfield arrived in town, on Wednesday, from Beckett House, Berkshire.

The death of Lord Walsingham will render necessary an election for West Norfolk, in consequence of the succession of the Hon. T. De Grey to the peerage.

The Marquis of Hertford, who, as General Seymour, has been twenty years the Deputy Ranger of Windsor Forest, was, on Thursday week, presented with a clock by those who had served under him in the office which he is about to resign.

There stood, on the 24th ult., according to the statement of the National Debt Commissioners, to the credit of the (trustee) savings banks of the United Kingdom £37,827,826; and of the Post-Office savings banks, £14,947,484—making a total of £52,775,310.

A landslip occurred at Mevagissey, on Tuesday morning, when a mass of rock, estimated at from 500 to 700 tons in weight, forming a portion of the road to the look-out station, fell to a depth of fifty feet into the shipbuilding yard of Mr. W. D. Lelcan. Fortunately, the occurrence took place during the breakfast hour, when the workmen were absent.

A few weeks ago the Royal Agricultural Society expressed a wish to hold their annual meeting in 1872 in some part of South Wales. Consequently a special meeting of the Newport (Monmouthshire) Town Council was held, on Tuesday, to take into consideration a proposition to subscribe a sum of money in order to induce the committee to fix upon Newport as the place of meeting in that year. The Town Council expressed a unanimous desire that the society should be afforded every inducement and facility to hold their meeting at Newport, and it was resolved that a sum of £500 should be subscribed by the Corporation towards the holding of the society's show in the town in 1872. It is understood that a local subscription of about £2000 will be altogether required; and therefore a town's meeting and a meeting of influential county gentlemen will be held to make up the remaining £1500.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Gloomy indeed is the impression produced by a perusal of the papers for the early days of the new year. The conviction that the surrender of Paris is now very near appears to have laid firm hold of most writers, and even those who are most disposed to hope against hope cannot refrain from dwelling upon the dispiriting conditions in which the unfortunate Parisians find themselves at the beginning of January. Melancholy proof is afforded that the view which was taken in this Journal from the time when the ration system was established in Paris was the true one. The soldiery are fed, and civilians with money can command whatever the capital can supply; but the non-combatants and the needy, and especially the lower part of the commercial class, have long been suffering terribly, and the mortality among children is not to be spoken of calmly. It is a mockery to talk of military honour, and a defiant metropolis, and a sublime spirit, in the presence of the saddening facts which the most obstinate now scarcely care to contest. There was a large distribution of food on New-Year's Day; and it is difficult to regard this as aught but the act of authorities who feel that it is of small consequence whether a greater or a less consumption of supplies be now made. This is the story of the war, as regards the inside of Paris, at the opening of the year. Outside the narrative is as monotonous, to the reader at a distance, as heretofore. We learn of a partial German success here, of a partial French success there; and in each case there are the miserable chronicle of useless slaughter and the supplemental tale of the sufferings of those who had not the good fortune to die where they fell. Some of these accounts are simply hideous, and they make all comment an outrage to the reader's feelings. The sensation left by a single day's papers is painfully like that of its predecessor's; and yet we read day by day, chiefly, I think, in the hope of discovering signs of "the beginning of the end." Those signs seem to be more significant than ever, and humanity eagerly interprets them to indicate the crisis that must precede peace; but it is sad work to toil through such chapters as have been set before us since the investment of Paris; and such of us as have had to follow out closely and carefully the story of the war, and to appreciate its details, must be conscious of a species of moral nightmare from which we would gladly be relieved, but against which, as in the case of the physical Ephialtes, it is hopeless to struggle. Such, at least, is the effect upon the writer of these lines; and he has no reason for believing that he is not describing the sensation of many a fellow-worker. May the gloom be soon succeeded by dawn, if we may not yet look for sunshine!

Whether Prim was murdered by priests or by Republicans, the crime which came to mark the last stain on the annals of the old year was one of the most ungrateful on record. At present we read that the assassins have escaped, and that there is no clue to them; though, if it be true that six men were concerned, it is strange that they should all be able to elude even Spanish police. But, until some clue shall be gained, we can but speculate on the origin of the murder. It may have been prompted either by political or theological hate. I see that inflammatory articles, in the Republican interest, were published for some days before the crime, and by way of preparation for the entrance of King Amadeus; but it is not absolutely necessary to credit the enemies of Royalty with the foul deed. It was certain that vigorous protests would be made against the acceptance of the new Sovereign, and the Spanish Republicans have all along expressed themselves vehemently against the monarchy. I think it is quite as probable that theological fanaticism hired the ruffians who did the deed. Prim's action against priests, monasteries, and the old system generally must have produced him a vast crop of enemies among the most ignorant and most malicious classes; and when we remember that 20,000 women appealed to him, under the direction of their clergy, not to prosecute some of his reforms, we may easily imagine how cloister influence, in combination with feminine superstition, might have worked upon a group of reckless and desperate devotees of the Spanish type. It may be that great comfort is found by the priests in recollecting that the day on which the excommunicated King of Italy set his foot in Rome was that of the funeral of the man who brought Victor Emmanuel's son to Madrid. If the assassins be not detected, we shall have a right to believe that the priests have failed to exercise a power which usually ensures the arrest of a malefactor in a country where the "terror of the Church" has a meaning.

"We ate our last elephant." When the Parisians shall have leisure to speak lightly of things of which no one but themselves may now speak lightly, they will probably make the above words celebrated. I read that the three poor elephants in the Paris Zoological Gardens have been bought by a butcher. The price, however, is so small, as the value of animals goes, and so large if looked at as the price of food, that I think the information must be incomplete; and I am glad to retain a hope that the great, kindly, docile creatures will not be put to death. The sum mentioned as the purchase money of all three would certainly not buy one of the larger elephants in Regent's Park. But, if the story be true, it is well that the unfortunate French monsters cannot contrast their fate with that of the she-rhinoceros here, who did but plunge into the frozen lake the other day to have the ever-vigilant and energetic Mr. Bartlett, with five-and-twenty assistants, instantly formed into an impromptu humane society, and helping her out with ropes, and a gravelled bank to prevent her slipping. But animals have varied fortunes, like ourselves. I remember being much touched, in early life, by the story of another rhinoceros who was being brought over, and, a storm arising, the creature broke loose, and was so much in the way that the sailors were obliged to throw him into the sea. The beast is luckily very stupid, or his thoughts touching bipeds who could drag him so far from his warm river only to drown him in a raging ocean might have been sharper than a Nile serpent's tooth, or his own.

In the old days of slavery in America the domestic institution was certainly tempered by a good deal of fun. Negro stories, whether real or invented, were among the most amusing things sent us in the American newspapers. Some of them still survive among us, and there are London suburbs where you may well earn your dinner by telling of Sambo who had a new hat:—Got it; where should he get it but out of a shop? And what might be the price of that hat? "That I cannot inform you, Sar. The shopkeeper was not there!" *Cum multis aliis.* Then came a terrible time, and there was no more joking about the negro. Wounds are healed, and I am glad to perceive from files of American papers that are sent me that the humorous black man is again coming to the front, and that some very good dialogues are being remitted as his. I am glad doubly, for the sake of the stories, and because they show that a thoroughly good-natured people are forgiving our friend Sambo the trouble he has caused them. But I may respectfully

hint to sub-editors across the water that we know all the old stories, and that we should be pleased with the repression of a tendency to reproduce those. Sambo has entered into a new phase of existence, and must jest accordingly.

Punch remarked that the height of extravagance was going and buying a Diary for the new year, and then getting yourself run over by a railway van. It does not appear from the Registrar-General's report that the practice of getting run over has been so zealously carried on in 1870 as in former years. Yet the number of fatal accidents was 198. The Registrar hopes that the diminution (twenty-seven more might have been expected) is due to increased care on the part of the drivers and of the public. I should be glad to think that such was the case. But there is a class of the public that nothing can induce to look right and left before crossing a street, and there is a class of driver who hates the public, and cannot understand why they should take the liberty of using the roads. These classes seem to me to increase. Especially the former, touching which I add that the an ry scowl with which a fare in a hansom is repaid for warning a foot-passenger not to be run over, is by no means provocative of such *ex machinâ* interposition.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES

IN JANUARY.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Mars on the 12th, and with Venus on the 21st. She will be nearest to the Earth on the 18th, and most distant from it on the 30th. The following occultations may be observed during the month:—

Date.	Star's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Reappearance. Mean Time.
Jan. 7.	γ Cancri	6	H. M. 19 18	H. M. 19 41
" 11.	υ Vrginis	4½	10 15	11 14
" 31.	ζ Tauri	5½	4 48	5 11

Mercury may be observed as an evening star at about the beginning of the month. On the 11th he sets at 5h. 31m. p.m. He will be stationary on the 8th and 18th, and will be in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 18th.

Venus will be visible soon after sunset during the latter portion of the month. She sets at 5h. 53m. p.m., or 1h. 7m. after the Sun, on the 31st; and will be in conjunction with the Moon on the evening of the 21st.

Mars rises on the 1st at 11.7 p.m., on the 16th at 10.31 p.m., and on the 31st at 9.47 p.m., and will be visible afterwards until sunrise. On the 11th he will be situated about 2½ deg. south of the Moon. His apparent diameter on the 31st equals 12'4s.

Jupiter is now very favourably situated for observation. He sets on the 1st at 6.40 a.m., on the 16th at 5.35 a.m., and on the 31st at 4.32 a.m. He will be a very conspicuous object in the southern sky in the evenings throughout the month. The apparent diameter of this planet will be 4'4s. on the 1st.

Saturn will be perceptible near the eastern horizon just before sunrise at the end of the month. He rises on the 1st at 7.28 a.m., on the 16th at 6.37 a.m., and on the 31st at 5.44 a.m., or 1h. 59m. before the Sun.

Uranus may be seen to advantage during January. He rises on the 1st at 5.0 p.m., on the 16th at 3.58 p.m., and on the 31st at 2.55 p.m.

Neptune is also in a good position for examination with a telescope. At the beginning of the month he sets about an hour after midnight.

The Aberdeen Presbytery of the Free Church has adopted unanimously a protest against Mr. Gladstone's letter on the Pope's independence.

Sunday, Jan. 1, 1871, will take its place among the memorable days in Irish history. It marks the close of the connection between Church and State in Ireland.

At the Bedfordshire Quarter Sessions, Major Warner was elected chief constable of the county, in the room of Captain Boulbee, retired. There were originally 118 candidates. The contest really lay between Colonel Barnard and Major Warner, and the latter had 24 votes and the former 10.

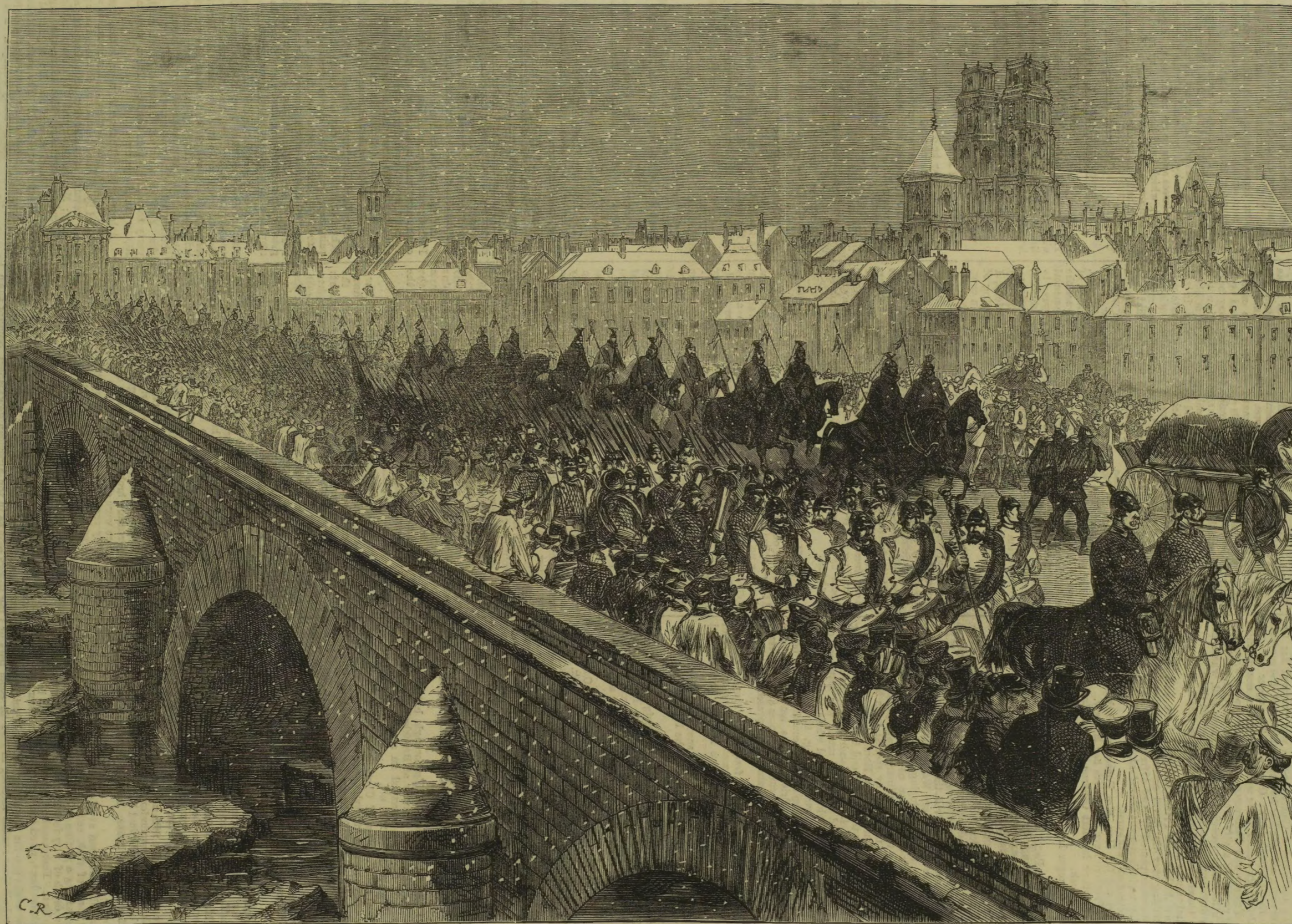
A fresh list of contributions to the sustentation fund of the Irish Church appears in the Dublin Church papers. The list commences with a donation of £20,000 from the Earl of Egmont, £6000 each from the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Clermont, £5000 from the Duke of Devonshire, £3000 from Messrs. Kinahan (of Dublin and London); Mr. Mulholland (Belfast), £2000, with a number of sums of £1000 and £500.

The Lord Lieutenant visited the Royal Dublin Society's School of Art on Tuesday, and inspected the designs, drawings, paintings, &c., of the pupils attached to the school. His Excellency having been conducted through the building, expressed himself much pleased. Dr. Steele stated that the pupils of the Royal Dublin Society's School had gained a greater number of prizes than those of any other school in the empire, with the exception of Kensington.

The matches at Littleport on Wednesday attracted about 6000 or 8000 spectators from King's Lynn, Cambridge, Ely, and all parts of the Fens, and the weather being pleasantly fine, the sport was very enjoyable. At Huntingdon, on the same day, the grand match between the picked men of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire was decided on the river Ouse, under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who were present, with the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Gosford, Baroness Rothschild, and a large party from Kimbolton Castle. There were not fewer than 10,000 persons present.

A large mill at Famworth, near Bolton, was burnt to the ground on Thursday morning. The premises were conjointly occupied by Messrs. Parkinson, cotton-spinner; Mr. Gregory, elastic webbing manufacturer; Mr. Horrocks, nankeen manufacturer; Messrs. Booth and Whitehead, shuttle-makers; and Mr. Pimbley, engineer. The cotton-spinning portion contained 5000 spindles, and the fire originated there through the over-heating of a shaft. The main building was totally destroyed, with most of its contents; and property in the detached portions was seriously damaged. The united damage is estimated at not less than £8000.

At length "A Servant" has replied to the letter which a French lady wrote to the *Times* criticising our domestic arrangements. Of course the writer blames the employers, and says that if they are out of temper any dinner will be a bad one. "A Servant" adds:—"I once lived in one of the largest establishments in Paris as an upper servant, where all the servants, strange to say (with the exception of the cook and his man)—even the kitchen-maid—were English. How can this be accounted for, if the French are such good servants? Even the cook had lived with English noblemen, in England, the greater part of his life. From what I saw of French manners, life, cleanliness, &c., give me Old England."



THE GERMAN ARMY CROSSING THE LOIRE AT ORLEANS.



RETREAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

C.I. STANILAND.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The Special Artist of this journal at the Royal headquarters of the Prussian army contributes an illustration of the important historical transaction which took place on the 18th ult., in the Prefecture of Versailles, where the King of Prussia received a deputation from the Reichstag, or Parliament, of the North German Confederation, inviting him to assume the title of Emperor of Germany. His Majesty, with the Crown Prince of Prussia and the other German Princes who accompany his Court and army, had previously attended Divine worship, performed by a Lutheran clergyman, in the private chapel of the Palace of Versailles. He met the German Parliamentary deputation in the great drawing-room of the Prefecture. King William, who was in full uniform, and covered with decorations, stood before the fire, and by his side were most of the princes now in Versailles. The Crown Prince of Prussia was to the right of the King, whilst the Princes of Weimar, Mecklenburg, Wurtemberg, and Hohenzollern were a little further back. To the left of the King was the reigning Duke of Coburg, with Count Bismarck close behind him; and in a circle before his Majesty were the officers in attendance and the members of the deputation. Baron Rothschild of Frankfurt was among them, and Herr Simson, who may be called the kingmaker of Germany; for he offered an Imperial crown to Frederick William IV. in 1849, and has lived to offer one to William I. in 1870. Herr Simson stepped into the centre of the circle, and, after making a short introductory speech, read the address of the Parliament in a loud voice. King William listened gravely, and then, taking a folded paper from the hand of an aide-de-camp, read his reply in tones that trembled with emotion. It was a very impressive scene. Count Moltke, being a member of the House, was asked, as a high compliment, to stand among the deputation, to which he did not in strict right belong. The King, when all was over, walked up and shook hands heartily with several of the deputies. On New-Year's Day his Majesty entertained the German Princes at a banquet; at which he made a speech, thanking them and the German army for the success already gained, and expressing his hopes of an honourable and lasting peace.

From the same Artist, Mr. Landells, who left Versailles a few days to visit the scenes of the late battles in the neighbourhood of Orleans, we have obtained some further illustrations of the German advance upon that city, when the French Army of the Loire fell back. It was on the 5th ult., after a week's hard fighting, in the latter days of which the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was relieved and supported by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia with a portion of the army from Metz, that the French commander, General Aurelle des Paladines, was forced to abandon the city before daylight, and the Prussian troops immediately entered it. They continued to pass through Orleans during several days, crossing the Loire by the fine stone bridge shown in our Artist's sketch, on their way to the road to Blois, down the left bank of the river, with a view to cut off the remnant of the French army from Tours. In the mean time, from the 7th to the 10th ult., the German right wing, under the Duke of Mecklenburg, was again opposed, on the right or north bank of the Loire, by a considerable force, which delayed its westward progress. The fighting was most obstinate at Freteval, Oucques, and Marchenoir; but the French resistance, though stoutly maintained, was finally overcome, and the Germans gained the town of Vendôme. In this position the right wing is still threatened with an attack from General Chanzy, who is at Le Mans, to the north-west; and they cannot push on to Tours before disposing of him. The German left wing, meantime, is operating far up the Loire, above Orleans, thirty or forty miles south-east of that city, about Gien and Bonny, in order to keep the two portions of the divided French army asunder, and to prevent their returning to the defence of Tours.

The object of this campaign for the Germans being to deprive the French of Tours, as a rallying-point for an army intended to raise the siege of Paris, our view of the cathedral in that city will be regarded with interest. Tours, the ancient capital of the province of Touraine, and now the chief town of the department of the Indre-et-Loire, is situated on the left bank of the Loire, at the junction of that river with the Cher, seventy miles below Orleans, and more than twice that distance from Paris, to the south-west. Its name is derived either from the Gallic tribe of the Turones, or from the two old towers, which are conspicuous in all views of the town; one of which is the Tour de St. Martin, or clock-tower, built in the twelfth century; the other is the Tour de Charlemagne, erected in the eleventh century, under which lies buried the Empress Luithgarde, wife of that great Frankish monarch. These towers are the only relics of the Cathedral of St. Martin, one of the most important ecclesiastical establishments in the Middle Ages, dedicated to the first metropolitan Bishop, which vast building was destroyed at the Revolution of 1790. The present Cathedral Church of Tours, shown in our illustration, is that dedicated to St. Gatien, which was constructed, for the most part, about the end of the fifteenth century; but the choir is of the thirteenth. The west front and towers, in the Rue de l'Archevêché, are decorated with florid ornaments of carving, and with niches for statues. The view from the summit extends far and wide over the fertile plain, in which may be seen Plessis-les-Tours, the castle of Louis XI., described by Sir Walter Scott in "Quentin Durward;" Amboise, formerly a residence of the kings of France; Chenonceaux, the favourite abode of Francis I., and other places of note. The population of Tours does not much exceed 40,000, having dwindled from twice that number since the loss of the silk manufacture, which was ruined by the expulsion of the French Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV.

Two sketches which have reached us, by balloon post, from our correspondents inside Paris, are engraved for this week's publication. One represents the market of horses to be slaughtered for butchers' meat, which is held between the Boulevard d'Enfer and the Boulevard Montrouge. The other shows a few of the various costumes and equipments of the irregular soldiery engaged in the defence of Paris. The strong-looking man on horseback, with a carbine slung over his left shoulder by a broad oblique belt, is one of the éclaireurs à cheval, who have served in the regular army; they are fine troops, well set up, and well mounted. The other man on horseback, with a cloak thrown over his shoulder, is one of the éclaireurs of the National Guard, smart and clever fellows. The two men standing in the centre, between the figures of the horsemen, are Franc-Tireurs; the gentleman in front belongs to the Press Volunteer Corps, and is a journalist by profession; the other, with a gourd suspended at his belt, is a working-class volunteer of the faubourgs. The figure at the right-hand corner of the engraving, with a wideawake hat and cock's feather, is a Franc-Tireur of the department of the Seine. The remaining two figures, those at the left-hand side, are a guerrilla of the Ile de France, in a clumsy and unsoldierly dress, and a tirailleur of the Seine, who stands close to the horseman. The sketch was made by M. Felix Regamey, in Paris, and engraved by his brother, M. Guillaume Regamey, at present in London.

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The present Winter Exhibition of sketches and studies of this society will not make large demands on the visitor's critical faculty. Confessedly inferior productions in the slightest material of water colours, by artists of speaking generally, the second or lower rank in their particular walk, cannot be expected to reward very minute examination. Moreover, some of the members of established reputation are absent or inadequately represented. Among those whose absence is especially felt are Messrs. L. Haghe, E. Corbould, H. Roberts, and E. Warren. Messrs. Beavis and Mahoney send each but one drawing, of moderate importance. Mr. Shalders repeats himself in a drawing of "Sundown" effect, and in another of sheep in foreground shadow. Mr. Carl Werner has three Eastern studies, well drawn, it is true, and possessing an air of careful completeness throughout, but which is attained by a rigidly mechanical execution suggestive of studio elaboration. Several other contributors of long standing scarcely do justice to their position, making allowance for the minor exigencies of a winter exhibition.

It is to the younger members that we must look for a large proportion of the more meritorious work, and nearly all the fresher interest of the display; and to this class we have to note the accession of three newly-elected Associates. These are Messrs. W. Small, T. Collier, and Edward H. Fahey. Mr. Small is a painter of human figures and animals in combination with landscape, each maintaining its relative importance, and all evincing considerable training and ability in drawing and treatment generally, with much original feeling in colour and effect. The artist employs body-colour—not, however, to excess; and in technical aim his works are somewhat, though in some respects but remotely, akin to those of Mr. F. Walker. One of the best is "Autumn" (208)—a girl leading a white cart-horse along a wet road, under a peculiar but truthful effect of lighting from the sky. Another is "Dry Weather" (214): a pair of thirsty geese are eyeing, with a quaintly wistful characteristic expression, the dry bed of a stream beneath a milldam fringed by trees. Mr. Collier is a painter of landscape and seaside subjects, with more of the ordinary drawing-master's conventional dexterity of sketchy handling. Employing transparent colour in a "spirited" rather old-fashioned "blotchesque," not to say sloppy, style, his treatment has a good deal of monotony, though his themes are sufficiently diversified in his numerous contributions. Mr. E. H. Fahey supplies but scant materials for forming an estimate of his capabilities as a landscape-painter. Judging from the studies about Pulborough, and a view of "St. Peter's and the Vatican from the Tiber" (92) with a sunset effect, good in tone, we should say that the artist has a promising reverence for nature, qualified, however, by a rather self-assured manner, dangerous in the student-stage, beyond which he has certainly not passed.

Among some of the younger contributors we notice a tendency to self-iteration which threatens to shelve them among the older mannerists. Every person of refined taste must sympathise with the sentiment which informs Mr. Hine's drawings; and their freedom from vulgar showy attractiveness always deserves recognition; but the painter's passion for the breadth and repose of twilight effects (see Nos. 48, 245, and 251) threatens to degenerate into the dulness of monotonous commonplace. Mr. Mogford's views about the Cornish coast, seen under conditions of glowing sunset or sunrise, are fast becoming trite and mannered in effect, as well as loose and uncertain in handling, despite the artist's undeniable effectiveness of colouring and sense of picturesque arrangement. Two or three sketches by Mr. Sutcliffe have a feebleness and discordance in their execution, unredeemed by the glimmer of sentiment occasionally found in his drawings, which one would only expect to meet with in productions of an amateur or a tyro. The sea-pieces by Mr. E. Hayes, and the contributions of Messrs. Hargitt, J. C. Reed, and E. Richardson, require no special comment. Mr. H. Johnson has a striking view of Stonehenge (35), with an appropriateness of solemn afterglow; but a certain conscious aim at artistic treatment or picture-making (which is acceptable enough in the Italian and other views by the same painter) is here somewhat out of place, interfering as it does with the impressiveness of the gigantic remains.

Some figure-painters, among the more recent members, show comparatively to advantage. Mr. A. C. Gow's "Reconnoitring" (99), a costume study of a party of horsemen, is a triumph of delicately-precise and finished workmanship in drawing, touch, and characterisation. "A Look-Out" (65) also deserves notice. Mr. C. Green varies his usual figure-subjects with a sketch of "Penberth Cove, Cornwall," and some admirable studies of interiors at Cothelie. In his more customary style is "Your Humble Servant" (222), a man in the costume of the last century, with suitable surroundings, signing a letter which may be a challenge, so little does his severe determined expression accord with the subservient formula of his subscription. Mr. V. Bromley's clever inventiveness and spirited humour are manifested in "Rejected" (203), a middle-aged gentleman stroking his chin with a droll expression of mortified discomfiture; while the hard-hearted lady stalks away, her back view presenting a most comical aspect, with the horned head-dress and high-shouldered tippet of the fifteenth century. Mr. Kilburne's "Primrose Time" (31), a maiden walking with a bunch of the flowers gathered from the bank of a brimming pool, is graceful and refined in feeling, but too cold and dry in colouring, allowing for the pale spring-time. Mr. Linton's careful and arduous aim at finish and refinement is most praiseworthy, but by excess of elaboration he inclines to a uniformly soft, velvety texture which does not express the accidents of surface. His mediæval "Minstrel" (237) is, nevertheless, exquisite for artistic feeling and nobility of expression. Very admirable also is the Republican figure reading a paper, with for title the date "1795" (58). Mr. Bach's "Hylas" (72) is as puerile in conception as it is ridiculous in expression. By Mr. Cattermole there are several drawings marked by the artist's usual picturesqueness of arrangement and grouping.

Among the long-standing popular favourites of the gallery, the only one distinguishable by novelty of subject and treatment is Mr. Tidey, who, in place of his customary figure-pictures, sends a series of landscape studies from the Isle of Wight, the Lakes, and other districts, which are remarkable for freshness of perception and assured facility of description. Other members who are represented, not unfavourably, in their usual veins are Mr. Vacher, with his tender flood of atmosphere and tinted light; Mr. Bennett, in his simple, broad, indicative style; Mr. Rowbotham, in his dexterous drawing-master manner; Mr. Leitch, with his sense of graceful composition; Mr. McKewan, in very acceptable interior studies; and Mr. Philp, with seacoast studies. A word of commendation is also due to Mrs. Duffield's brilliant and faithfully-studied flower subjects.

The second Loan Exhibition of Works by Old Masters, now open at the Royal Academy, is a much more numerous, though

less select, collection than the first. A large proportion are, however, masterpieces, the importance of which may be inferred when we say that among the most liberal contributors are the Queen, Lord Dudley (who sends the whole of his collection), the Dukes of Sutherland and Abercorn, the Marquises of Westminster, Lansdowne, and Bute, Lords Ashburton, Overstone, Chesterfield, Leconfield, Warwick, Brownlow, Crawford, and Wharcliffe; Ladies Louisa Ashburton, Eastlake, and Holland; Baron Meyer de Rothschild, Sir William Miles, Messrs. Thomas Baring, Beresford-Hoye, Wynn-Ellis, Anderson, G. Field, J. Samuel, and others. We must postpone a review of the collection till next week.

Mr. Frost has been elected a full member of the Royal Academy.

The Burlington Fine-Arts Club is removing to more commodious rooms in Savile-row.

The Art-Union of London present to their subscribers this year a print more elaborate and important than usual, entitled "Light and Darkness." It represents a cottage-interior scene, with a blind girl reading from the Scriptures through the medium of her fingers, and a great deal of religious and moral suggestiveness is to be found in the various attitudes and expressions of the listeners. We have no doubt the print will prove popular.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Philip Hardwick, R.A., the architect. Mr. Hardwick was born in 1793. The first work which brought him into public notice was the buildings at St. Catherine's Docks. The Goldsmiths' Hall, behind the General Post Office, the next important work, afforded much greater scope for architectural design, and is deservedly admired. The grand entrance to the North-Western Railway station, Euston-square, was another success in the classical style. Nor was Mr. Hardwick less fortunate in the Gothic style, as shown by the Great Hall at Lincoln's Inn, designed and carried out in conjunction with Mr. Charles Philip Hardwick, who has succeeded to much of the father's reputation since his comparative retirement. He was for many years architect to the Duke of Wellington and Greenwich Hospital; received the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects, of which he was a Fellow and Vice-President; he was likewise a Fellow of the Royal Society; and was awarded the gold medal of the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

Two celebrated foreign artists have also lately died:—Herr Aimmuller, the glass-painter of Munich; and M. van Schendal, the Belgian painter of figure-subjects under candlelight, or other effects of artificial lighting.

MUSIC.

The Italian Opera Buffa Company (Limited) commenced its season at the Lyceum Theatre, on Monday, with a performance of Rossini's "L'Italiana in Algeri." The singers announced in the prospectus are almost entirely unknown, even by report, to the English public; and those who have already appeared display the various degrees of merit that might be expected in a company gathered from different sources.

"L'Italiana in Algeri" was one of the earlier works of Rossini, produced at Venice in 1813, in which year and place his serious opera, "Tancredi," was brought out—this more ambitious work having at once made the European reputation of the master. At that period, however, when the composer was but twenty-one, he was incapable of expressing any emotions but those of exuberant gaiety and boundless animal spirits. Hence all his essays in tragic and heroic opera previous to his grand closing masterpiece, "Guillaume Tell," are comparative failures. Occasional indications of coming power, it is true, are met with in "Otello" (1816) and in "Semiramide" (1823); but nothing to lead to the anticipation of a work of such elevation, such poetry, beauty, and dignity, as the opera just named, which was produced at Paris in 1829, and closed Rossini's dramatic career, thirty-seven years before his death. In the domain of comic opera, however, it was far otherwise. "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," composed in 1816, may almost compare in beauty with, as it transcends in real comic humour, Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro;" and many flashes of the same power and brilliancy are discoverable in "L'Italiana in Algeri," and the work of similar character, "Il Turco in Italia," produced in the following year. Neither of these operas has been much heard for many years. That with which we are now concerned was the first of Rossini's works ever given at Paris, where, however, it failed to take any permanent hold, its comic element being, perhaps, of somewhat too demonstrative a kind for the French taste of that time, when the Offenbach burlesque style was unknown. Of the singers engaged in Monday's performance of "L'Italiana in Algeri," Mdlle. Veralli is by far the best. This lady (who appeared as Isabella) has a good mezzo-soprano voice, capable both of sympathetic expression and brilliant execution. Her phrasing and intonation are both commendable; and she has the self-possession of an experienced stage vocalist. Her reception throughout the opera was deservedly favourable, especially in the aria, "Cruda sorte," the incidental passages in the first finale, the duet "Ai capricci," and the rondo at the close of the opera. The subordinate parts of Elvira and Zulma were fairly played by Mdlles. Brusa and Monari—the former of whom was very successful in the air introduced at the beginning of the second act. The buffo part of Taddeo was played with the conventional demonstrative humour by Signor Borella, who was received with great favour by the audience. Signor Rocca, as Mustapha, displayed an agreeable baritone voice, and sang and acted with much spirit, although occasionally a little hard in style. Of the tenor, Signor Fabbri, who was the Lindoro, it will be more just to speak after further hearing, as his voice appeared to be affected by a cold and his singing and acting by nervous anxiety. He was much applauded for his delivery of the favourite air, "Languir per una bella;" and still more (and with greater justice) for his share in the capital trio "Papatacci," which movement was encored. Signor Fallar, who performed the small part of Haly, was heretofore known as a useful member of the Royal Italian Opera company.

On Tuesday Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" was given, with Mdlle. Calisto as Adina, and Signor Ristori as Dulcamara—but of this and subsequent performances we must speak next week.

The Sacred Harmonic Society has again lost its president, by the death of Mr. Thomas Brewer, as reported last week. This gentleman, it will be remembered, succeeded the late Mr. J. N. Harrison, who had been president since the foundation of the society, in 1832, and whose death, with that of Mr. R. K. Bowley, the treasurer, we recorded in September last.

The commencement of the year has brought forward a new serial—the *Monthly Musical Record*—published by the well-known firm of Messrs. Augener and Co. Features of interest in the first number are letters from special correspondents at Leipzig and Vienna; a paper by Herr Pauer on the Italian writers for the clavichord; and the first of a series of analyses of Schubert's masses, with musical quotations, by Mr. E. Prout.

THE THEATRES.

We have nothing new of the theatres to state this week. Their pantomimes, burlesques, and other entertainments have been about equally prosperous. The severity of the season, however, has told against playgoers, and the audiences have accordingly suffered in numbers. Outside the theatres something yet remains to be narrated, and the usual amusements have been provided for those who prefer the drama in its drawing-room aspects. Of the caterers for the tastes of this class of the public Mr. and Mrs. German Reed hold the first rank. The Gallery of Illustration is again under their superintendence, and is again filled to witness the dramas, old and new, which they supply. Mr. Gilbert's musical legend of "Ages Ago" retains its place and its attraction. The merits of this piece are great. It is interesting; it is elegant; it is highly moral, and abounds in refined and delicate wit. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are assisted in its performance by Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Arthur Cecil. A new Musical Tour, by Mr. Corney Grain, is added to the performance; and a new and very humorous piece called "The Rival Composers," in which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. Cecil take part, brings it to a cheerful conclusion.

The Holborn Amphitheatre, under the direction of Mr. Charman, presents an unusual variety of attractions, which are now presented twice a day. Among these, of course, equestrianism maintains the chief place. Mr. Bradbury exhibits the trained horses Caliph and Atlas, and Mdle. Grabe represents the Four Seasons on horseback. The beauty and courage displayed in the feats performed by this lady are not to be excelled. Mdle. Neiss shows equal grace and daring on the trapèze; as does also Mdle. Cottide on the barebacked and unbridled steed. M. Preece and Mr. Needham make excellent clowns. The entertainments are too numerous for detail; we must, therefore, recommend those who delight in these muscular sports to visit the Amphitheatre, where they will find a countless store of athletic amusements.

The Christy Minstrels still retain St. James's Hall, and command increasing audiences. Messrs. Moore and Burgess are to be congratulated on their diligence and judgment. Mr. Moore has presented his patrons with a new song, composed by himself, entitled "Fireworks on the Brain," which takes immensely. A new ballad by Mr. Rawlinson, "Come out in the twilight to me," will also prove attractive; as also a new ballad sung by Mr. Cyrus Neile, "Milly and I." Other features of the programme might be selected; but the task is needless, the whole being greatly successful. Burlesque and pantomime also found their places. "Love Among the Roses" was received with shouts of laughter. The hall has been crowded.

The Polytechnic still flourishes, under the direction of Professor Pepper, whose lecture on the war has become popular, and is now assisted by an increased number of illustrations and dioramic views. Mr. George Grossmith, jun., tells the story of "The Yellow Dwarf" with humour. The Praeger Family give important aid, and Madame Bousfield's statuary groupings are appreciated as they deserve.

The Agricultural Hall, under the direction of Mr. Sanger, is prospering greatly, for it presents extraordinary attractions. In addition to a long series of equestrian feats, nearly all of them performed with great skill; experiments on the trapèze; and the marvellous doings of the half-reasoning elephant, Delhi. Messrs. Sanger have got up a dramatic entertainment on the subject of "The Fall of Strasbourg." A scene, by Messrs. Danson and Son, at the far end of the hall, represents the besieged fortress, and the arena beneath is occupied with the entrance and movement of the troops engaged in the siege. The space is covered with the killed and wounded; these are removed, and then the siege progresses, with spectacle and noise of cannonading, until the close of its eventful history. It commands the rapt attention of thousands of spectators.

An elegant little brochure, entitled "Christmas and the New Year in Many Lands," has been issued by Mr. W. H. Cremer. Agreeably and accurately compiled, it is accompanied with marginal illustrations.

Arrangements were recently made for the funeral of Mr. J. Tarbuck, at the Salford Cemetery. When the coffin was about to be removed a young woman went to the undertaker, and asked that an infant child of the deceased, which had died that morning, might be buried with its father's remains. He replied in the affirmative, and gave instructions to have the coffin-lid unscrewed. The child was placed in the coffin, and at the time appeared to be quite dead. The funeral procession then proceeded to the cemetery. When the coffin was in the chapel a cry was heard to proceed from it, and, on the lid being unscrewed, the infant was discovered alive. Restoratives were applied, and every attention paid to the little thing, but it died between five and six o'clock in the afternoon.

The different learned societies of Edinburgh have completed their arrangements for the ensuing session. The Royal Society has elected Professor Christison president, and Professors Balfour, Turner, and Tait secretaries; the vice-presidents being Lord Neaves, Professor Kelland, Principal Sir A. Grant, and Drs. Milne-Home and Skene. The Royal Physical Society has completed its centenary, and elected Dr. Robert Brown president for the next triennial term, in room of Professor Duns; the other office-bearers being re-elected. The Botanical Society has elected Mr. A. Buchan president; Drs. Cleghorn, Brown, M'Bain, and Dickson, vice-presidents; and Professors Balfour and MacLagan secretaries. The Geological Society has, as usual, Mr. Geikie for president, Messrs. Haswell and Alleyne-Nicholson for vice-presidents, and Mr. Pantou for secretary; while the Naturalists' Field Club have concluded by electing Mr. R. Scot-Skirving president, Professor Lister vice-president, and Mr. Taylor secretary and treasurer.

A census of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom will be taken in April next. The statistical section of the British Association has presented to the Home Secretary a memorial setting forth the anomalies of previous enumerations, and offering suggestions for their future avoidance. The suggestions are these:—1. That the principal body of tables relating to the numbers, age, sex, birthplace, civil condition, and occupation of the people should be drawn up and printed in an exactly identical form for the three parts of the United Kingdom. 2. That while the Commissioners may with great advantage continue to exercise their free discretion in drawing up such minor tables as appear to have especial interest for distinct localities, they should agree to prepare in a uniform manner such minor or summary tables as may be of importance as regards all parts of the United Kingdom. 3. That a general index of subjects should be prepared for the whole of the reports, appendices, and tables, so that an inquirer can readily ascertain where the corresponding information for different parts of the United Kingdom is to be found, without making, as hitherto, three independent searches through a mass of complex and almost unindexed information.

THE MAGAZINES.

The principal paper in *Macmillan's Magazine*, M. Guizot's address to the Provisional Government of France, admirably translated by Miss Frances Martin, would have been a very important contribution if its contents had not already transpired through the newspapers. The same remark almost applies to Mr. Scott Russell's description of his visit to Versailles, for the industry of correspondents has left little to be observed or recorded even by so competent a writer as Mr. Russell. These leading contributions subtracted, little of interest remains, unless we except the reminiscences of Dickens's amateur theatricals, in which are preserved some fragments of a prologue from his pen, showing that his literary accomplishments included the graceful and dignified management of the heroic couplet. "Patty," the new story, is a clever study of very ordinary life. "The Competitive Examination in China" and "La Morte Vivante" are tolerable padding. "Hospitality" and "A Bull Fight" are really too commonplace for a periodical of this class.

The *Cornhill*, once so lively, stands much in need of some revivification. Two of the papers are readable enough—"Shearing in Riverina" and "A Lady's Encounter with Brigands in Asia Minor." The rest can scarcely be called attractive, although there are some curious illustrations of the jealousy and secrecy of Venetian government in "The Records of the Venetian Inquisition;" and the account of the Carlist General Zumalacarreui supplies remarkable instances of partisan daring and the power of influencing men. The two serial stories are both respectable, but neither is strong enough to form the dominant attraction of the magazine.

Blackwood is in some degree an exception to the general dulness of the magazines in virtue of a new serial story, entitled "Fair to See," the colouring of which is, indeed, somewhat too local for any who have not undergone a regular course of Highland sporting, but which is nevertheless entertaining from its irrepressible animal spirits and broad humour. "A Narrative of the Red River Expedition" is, likewise, interesting from its graphic description of the various hardships which the expeditionary force had to encounter, and from the vividness of its pictures of scenery. The reviewer of Sir H. Bulwer's memoirs of Lord Palmerston appears to have been a personal friend of the Duke of Wellington, and his theory of Sir H. Bulwer's duty as editor seems to be that he ought to have omitted whatever the Duke might not have liked to see in print—a course which, it is needless to state, would have spoiled the first volume altogether.

The most readable paper in a somewhat unattractive number of *Fraser* is Mr. Froude's "Fortnight in Kerry," which is racy of the soil, and pleasantly interspersed with anecdote and description. Mr. F. W. Newman argues on the causes of the Crimean War with his usual ability and his usual crotchety-ness. He appears to consider that it is impossible to oppose any efficient check to Russia unless we are prepared to liberate Poland. "The Schoolmaster Abroad," by a Dutch minister of religion (a Rabbi, we believe), is a valuable account of the excellent system of public school instruction in Holland. A writer on the Indian deficit hints that it might be made good at the expense of the native Princes. We fear such a course of action would cost England something of more account than a financial surplus. It was in great measure by the loyalty of the rulers whose spoliation is here recommended that we were enabled to suppress the mutiny of 1857. "The Trials of the Rev. Stephen Holdfast" comprise details of a Scotch ecclesiastical prosecution for heresy almost photographic in their accuracy, and for that very reason almost repulsive in their unattractiveness.

The *Fortnightly Review* contains two remarkable articles, by eminent Germans, on the probable effect of the present war on the political constitution of their country. Professor von Sybel anticipates a system of virtual absolutism, tempered by certain ill-defined checks from a Parliamentary element in a rudimentary stage of growth. Mr. Karl Blind regards the restored Empire as a transition to a Republic. Both writers speak generously of their French antagonists, but neither seems willing to bestow the only practical and really valuable proof of sympathy, by protesting against all territorial aggrandisement as a result of the war. This is intelligible on the part of Professor von Sybel, whose Liberalism is evidently but lukewarm; but it is surprising that Mr. Blind should not perceive that whatever sets eternal enmity between the Republicans of France and the Republicans of Germany must inevitably ruin the common cause in the latter country, however it may affect it in the former. Mr. George Meredith's poem on France contains some very fine thoughts and images, but is strained and affected as a whole. The diligence of Mr. W. M. Rossetti has unearthed from the State Paper Office some curious particulars respecting Shelley's proceedings in Devonshire when a very young man. The youthful enthusiast's distribution of incendiary papers—some committed to the sea in a mimic craft—is most amusingly characteristic of his immature period; and the whole episode was well worth rescuing from oblivion. Some hitherto unpublished verses of Shelley's, "The Devil's Walk," are chiefly remarkable as a rude, incipient suggestion of his "Peter Bell the Third." An essay on Balzac's novels by Mr. Leslie Stephen, Lady Amberley's paper on "The Claims of Women," and Mr. Seebohm's on the land question are all worthy of note.

The *Contemporary Review* maintains its character as a journal for speculative thinkers by two very able papers—the Rev. J. L. Davies's, on "The Debts of Theology to Secular Movements," and Professor Calderwood's, on "The Present Relations of Physical Science to Mental Philosophy." Mr. Helps's conversations are as full as usual of mild yet shrewd wisdom; and an article on a proposed Imperial federation of England and her colonies deserves attention.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* contains a number of amusing contributions, the most remarkable being a sketch of the great artist Kaulbach's studio at Munich, and a paper on Parliamentary petitions, comprising a very neat exposure of the manner in which they are too frequently manufactured. The liveliest part of the number, however, is the instalment of Mr. Sutherland Edwards's "Malvina," depicting the manner in which the most enviable of heroes is caressed into courtship by the most affable of Russian Princesses.

The principal attractions in *Saint Pauls* are the chapters of Mr. Macdonald's interesting "Wilfred Cumbermede" and Mrs. Craik's narrative of her tour in Normandy under very different and much more agreeable circumstances than a traveller would experience to-day. The *Month* (a double number) has a learned and valuable article on Pagan and Christian funeral arrangements. *Good Words* commences with the New Year two serial publications of remarkable interest—Miss Betham-Edwards's new story, "The Sylvesters," and Nathaniel Hawthorne's reminiscences of travel in France and Italy. Of *Temple Bar*, *Belgravia*, and *London Society* we have only space to say that all are very entertaining, without contributions of special mark. *Old and New*, an American magazine, contains some excellent papers.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The question of the practical efficiency of our ironclad navy continues to be a paramount object of national solicitude. The sudden collapse of the French military system has shaken public confidence in the competency of professional soldiers and sailors to deal with the great problems of the military art now presenting themselves for solution; and the Navy being our main instrument of defence, its powers of aggression and of resistance are canvassed with corresponding interest and anxiety. Of this sentiment the appointment of a commission to inquire into the qualities of our ironclad navy is one manifestation, and we have no doubt that much valuable information will be collected by its aid. But its conclusions would have lost nothing in authority if a larger number of mechanical engineers and of scientific shipbuilders had been enrolled among its members. Fortunately, however, the main issues are simple and of easy apprehension. We want to know whether our ironclad navy is in reality shot-proof against the most powerful artillery which an enterprising enemy could be expected to bring against it; and, if it is not shot-proof, we require to know by what means it can be rendered so. We further want to know whether the guns employed in our Navy are as powerful as they could be made; and, finally, we want to know whether there are any means of defence or aggression not yet matured or brought into practical operation, but which can be matured and be made capable of rendering eminent service to the party employing these resources. In regard to the first point, we already know that shot and shell can be sent through the sides of most of the ironclads we now possess, which vessels must consequently be dismissed as of no account. A few of the most recent vessels could not be pierced by any existing gun. But guns somewhat more powerful than the best we now have would be able to pierce the thickest armour we have yet employed; and it is a fair presumption that, in the event of a maritime war, such larger guns would be forthcoming. There appears to be no reason to doubt that guns of steel may be cast under pressure and cooled from the inside on the Rodman principle, which guns would be able to withstand a higher pressure of gunpowder gas than any guns we now possess. But, besides this, there are the obvious expedients of piston shot and rocket shot for giving more penetrating energy to the projectile. If we are to have armour-plated vessels at all they must be impervious to shot and shell; and any new vessels now built should be not only impenetrable at the present moment, but should have such a margin of superfluous strength as to afford fair security against intermediate advances in the power of guns and also against surprises. Such vessels can only be constructed upon the turret or monitor principle, and for years past we have been urging upon the Admiralty the propriety of advancing at once to 18 in. thickness of armour on the sides and 24 in. of thickness in the turret. Up to the present moment, however, they have not advanced to a greater thickness than 14 in., while by far the greater number of our ironclad ships have a thickness of armour less than half this amount, which vessels are consequently useless, and must so remain until the height of side has been very much reduced and the thickness of the armour trebled or quadrupled. No commission can come to other conclusions than these, and no commission can excuse the absurdity of constructing or maintaining professedly shot-proof vessels which in reality are not shot-proof at all.

Mr. Bidder has made a most able report upon the proposed alteration of the Indian railways to a narrower gauge than that there now existing, and, as a collateral issue, he has also reported upon the merits of the Fairlie engine. Mr. Bidder pronounces decisively against the proposed alteration of gauge on much the same grounds as those we took up when discussing this question. Of the Fairlie engine he remarks as follows:—"I have no hesitation in saying that I consider this kind of engine altogether inferior to an arrangement which has long been adopted where great power is required—i.e., by using two powerful single tank engines coupled together. These may easily be designed to suit sharp curves, and they are much more simple and manageable; they are fired and tended much more efficiently, and with much less distress to the men, particularly in hot climates; they can be used either together or separately, as may be required; and either of them may be taken out of use for repair or for cleaning without interfering with the other." Mr. Bidder adds, "The contrivance, in my opinion, is only a bad way of using two engines combined." In these conclusions we venture to say all competent engineers will concur; and the force of Mr. Bidder's expositions and the weight of his authority will, it may be hoped, overturn the fabric of empiricism which interested or ignorant advocates of this system have so diligently built up.

At the late agricultural show at Islington nothing in the way of improved machinery was exhibited, and such machinery as was shown was by no means of a superior order. As compared with the show of the previous year, no appreciable progress, either in the design or the construction of the machinery, could be detected.

Various schemes for propelling floating torpedoes have latterly been propounded, consisting, in effect, in the transformation of the torpedoes into small boats propelled by gunpowder, electricity, water, or other motive force capable of being governed from without, so that the advancing projectile may be guided as desired. Torpedoes thus sent like a percussion-shell against any floating object explode, and effect the destruction of the body upon which they strike.

A method of preserving meat by immersing it in a solution of bisulphate of lime has been tried and reported upon favourably.

M. Weber, of Brussels, has proposed to improve galvanic batteries by constructing the cells of plumbago, which is also used both as an electrode and in powder or pieces as a reducing agent in presence of oxides or of oxygenated solutions. The ordinary porous diaphragm is dispensed with, and the electrodes of each cell are composed of plumbago or of a plate and disc of calcined carbon and zinc. The cell is charged with equal weights of plumbago and peroxide of manganese. The exciting fluid is a saturated solution of chloride of sodium or chloride of ammonium.

Recent experiments show that when wrought iron is kept for some time melted in an atmosphere of hydrogen gas, some of the hydrogen is absorbed and the iron becomes soft and tough, like copper.

The question of submarine guns is one that ought to attract the prompt and earnest attention of our naval authorities, as in any new war which may take place guns of this kind will inevitably play an important part. If the mechanical skill of the country could be enlisted in the problem of how to perfect our naval defences, we should be safe; and Parliament will utterly neglect its duty if it should fail to insist upon this being done. We have too much to lose from any negligence or incapacity on the part of our officials to justify us in leaving so vital a matter wholly in their hands.



THE FOOD SUPPLY OF PARIS: BUTCHERS' HORSE MARKET, BOULEVARD DENFER AND BOULEVARD MONTROUGE.
(SKETCH BY BALLOON POST.)

FROM INSIDE PARIS.

BY BALLOON POST.

THIRTEENTH WEEK OF THE SIEGE.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Sunday, Dec. 11.—Absence of all news from the exterior, combined with the effects of the low diet to which almost everyone is now reduced, if not destroying the confidence, is again depressing the spirits, of the Parisians, who were more than ordinarily dejected to-day at finding that the bakers' shops had been forced to close, one after the other, early in the afternoon through their stock of bread becoming exhausted. This arose, no doubt, from the Government decree intimating an intention to take possession of all stocks of corn and flour, which produced a kind of panic, followed by a run on the bakers' shops, and the rapid clearance from the latter of their contents. Possibly, too, this result was in some degree accelerated by the mills recently set to work within the city walls being found unequal to the task of grinding sufficient flour for upwards of a couple of million mouths. But, from whatever cause the circumstance arose, the impression created by it was certainly a gloomy one, and the least thoughtful were forced to the conclusion that we had at length entered upon a new phase of the siege, in which famine might be discerned hovering in the distance. Nevertheless, even in the highly exceptional state in which Paris now finds itself, it exhibits all its ancient regard for science, and an astronomer has taken his departure in the Volta balloon charged with making observations, in Algeria, of the approaching total eclipse of the sun.

Monday, Dec. 12.—This morning the walls are covered with a proclamation, signed by all the members of the Government, deprecating panics and making an appeal to the good sense of the inhabitants of Paris, whom it assures that there is a sufficiency of the staff of life to last until the beginning of March. When the stock of white flour is exhausted, brown bread only will be permitted to be sold. This bread the proclamation describes as nourishing, pleasant to the taste, and wholesome, and as being universally eaten by the peasants even in the more favoured departments. The manufacture of biscuits is interdicted, and the sale of flour is prohibited under a heavy penalty. The supply of meat, derived principally from 500 horses slaughtered per day, is to undergo no diminution, we are told; in other words, we are assured an average daily ration of something like half an ounce of fresh or preserved horse beef, with an equal quantity of salt fish in addition. Not only corn and flour, but coals and coke are about to be taken possession of by the Government, at rates to be fixed by appointed factors; and, as a consequence, the price of firewood, which has considerably augmented of late, promises to attain to something exorbitant.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.—Now that the frost has broken up, and, with the rain, comparatively warm weather has set in, it is anticipated we shall soon have a renewal of the sortie of a fortnight since. Spite of almost unvarying reverses, everyone seems to continue hopeful, and to be impressed with the belief ere long that fortune will certainly favour one or other of the various armies advancing to the relief of Paris, and that the Prussians will be ultimately forced to raise the siege.

Thursday, Dec. 15.—Yesterday there was absolutely nothing to chronicle. The talk was of the anticipated sortie and of the absence of news, which was being looked for more anxiously than ever, the Government being suspected of suppressing it because it was unfavourable, in opposition to the well-known axiom of the first Napoleon, which, however, he selfishly enough applied exclusively to himself—namely, that only good news will keep. The *Journal Officiel* to-day broke silence and communicated a despatch which the Government had received from M. Gambetta relative to the recapture of Orleans, supplementing it with some extracts from the *New Prussian Gazette*, from which we learnt that not only was Count Moltke's information substantially correct, but that the Prussians had on that occasion taken no less than 10,000 prisoners, seventy-seven cannon, and four gun-boats. Even this disastrous intelligence does not seem to have discouraged the population, or if it has, they certainly display remarkable unanimity in concealing it. To-day the first Prussian shell fell within the ramparts of Paris, near the bastion No. 72, at Point du Jour: it is not stated whether any damage was caused by the missile. General Clement Thomas, who is trying to introduce something like discipline into the National Guard, has published an order of the day dissolving the battalion known as the volunteers of the 14th. Yesterday, it seems, it received orders to proceed to Rosny, but mustered only a hundred men, half of whom presented themselves without arms. The fact was, the battalion flatly refused to march, on the plea that the wives of the men composing it had not been paid the 75 centimes per day to which they are entitled by Government decree when their husbands are called upon to do duty in the field.

Friday, Dec. 16.—The *National* of to-day announces the arrival in Paris of M. Henri Richard, a courier sent out by the post-office authorities at Tours with a large number of Government despatches. He seems to have traversed the Prussian lines, exposed to continual obstacles, and is reported to have conveyed some important details respecting the condition of the enemy's forces to the Government of National Defence. According to the *Patrie* of this evening, both mules' and asses' flesh may still be purchased, and even small legs of mutton are to be procured at 12f., mutton chops at 1½f., and sheep's kidneys at 2f. each; geese are 40f.; turkeys, 30f.; ducks, 20f.; chickens, 15f.; dogs, 10f.; and cats, 8f. each. A pike was priced at 25f., eggs at a franc, and sausages at half a franc apiece. Butter is from 15f. to 20f., and lard 5f. the lb. Such articles as coffee, sugar, pepper, and candles have increased from 50 to 60 per cent in price; but the greatest rise seems to be in salt, which is quoted at 1½f. the lb. At the high-class restaurants poultry and butcher's meat are still obtainable, though how they and the provision-shops manage to secure the last no one appears to be aware. Of course such establishments are only patronised by the longest purses, when as much as 4f. is demanded for a mere horse steak at an ordinary restaurant. The consumption of dogs, cats, and rats is considerable; but only the first of these animals appears to be held in esteem by the genuine gourmets, although rats, in one form or another, generally occupy a place in the more varied menus.

A census is just now being taken of the inhabitants of the city, with two distinct objects in view—one to ascertain the exact number of persons entitled to receive rationing cards, and the other to discover all who may up to the present time have evaded the performance of military duty.

Saturday, Dec. 17.—A council of war was held yesterday evening, under the presidency of General Trochu, at which all the Generals commanding corps in the army of Paris were present; and to-day's *Moniteur de l'Armée* contains a list of nominations, principally of officers who took part in the recent engagements, conveying an impression that the reorganisation of the army is now complete; and that the military opera-

tions, for which everyone has been anxiously looking for some days past, are imminent. That we are on the eve of a new effort is apparent from the address which General Trochu has just issued to the army, in the course of which he says that "the Army of the Loire, like the army of Paris, renews itself under fire at the price of heroic sacrifices in a struggle which amazes the enemy, who is troubled by the enormity of his losses and the indomitable energy of the resistance he encounters." An official decree has also been published to-day, naming Generals Vinoy, D'Exea, and Frebault grand crosses of the Legion of Honour.

M. Philbert, Capitaine-Rapporteur of the National Guard, belonging to the second section, interrogated M. Gustave Flourens to-day at Mazas with reference to the circumstances which recently transpired at Crétail, and which led to the ex-Major's arrest. Flourens had flatly refused to reply to the questions put to him by the Juge d'Instruction appointed to investigate the case; nevertheless, he is said to have been perfectly communicative on the present occasion.

A new edition of the *Lanterne* made its appearance to-day with a preface, in the course of which M. Henri Rochefort remarks that all the most abject among the seven millions who voted "Yes" on the plébiscite have accused him of violence. "I have re-read," he observes, "the proof copies of my pamphlet. I compare the horrors through which the Empire has dragged us with their result, and I hardly know how to excuse myself for not having been more violent. . . . I have asked myself whether it was patriotic to place once more beneath the eyes of the nation the daily progress of the malady which so long undermined us. I have decided that I ought to do so, because the world ought not to suppose that thirty-eight millions of human beings could have lived for twenty years with a bandage over their eyes. . . . When future generations refuse to believe that such things can have happened, it will be consoling for the historian to reply, 'They are true. Read the *Châtiments*, *Napoléon le Petit*, and *La Lanterne*, and you will see that even then public indignation escaped through the fingers of the police, and went to foreign lands to recruit soldiers for the real France. There were cowards and there were men who despaired, but there were also others who watched for the propitious hour, and whose speeches and pens enlarged the hole through which at length issued the Republic.'"

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

BURNING WITH FLAME.

Professor Odling, F.R.S., in his second lecture, given on Thursday week, Dec. 29, began with a series of experiments demonstrating that flame is the burning of a gas or vapour. He showed that coal gas and hydrogen gas, on ignition, immediately inflame and go on burning; but that sperm oil, colza oil, wax, and other combustibles will not take fire by mere contact with flame. While ether gives off vapour at the temperature of the atmosphere, which will inflame at some distance from the surface of the liquid, when a light is brought near it, cold alcohol can only be ignited when vaporised by heat, and then it will continue to burn, portions of the liquid being successively vaporised. Dangerous paraffin oil, or rather spirit, was shown to behave like ether; but the perfectly safe paraffin oil resembled alcohol in not inflaming unless considerably heated, when vapour is formed. The production of the flame of lamps and candles was explained to be due to the formation of vapour by heat. When a light is brought into contact with the wick of a lamp or candle, the oil or melted wax is gently heated, and gives off vapour, which bursts into flame. Substances that do not volatilise or vaporise, such as charcoal and iron filings, were shown to burn very brilliantly, but without flame. The shape of a flame was next considered, and its ordinary conical shape was shown to be dependent on the ascending current of heated lighter air, and to be alterable by diverting the current; and it was proved that true flame occurs only when the air containing oxygen comes into contact and combines with the combustible gas or vapour. Outside the flame is the air; inside the flame is combustible gas; between the two is the conical stratum of flame. The hollow interior of a flame was shown to be so cool as not to ignite a lucifer-match placed in it, and to extinguish a lighted one. In an ordinary flame the combustible gas is surrounded by air, and burns; but Dr. Odling showed how the arrangements might be reversed, the air being placed inside and the gas outside. The former then might be said to burn, and his own breath appeared to burn when projected into an atmosphere of common coal gas. The lecture, which was copiously illustrated by a great variety of specimens, concluded with experiments exhibiting several interesting forms of sudden combustion, due to the chemical constitution of the substances employed.

BURNING WITH FLAME—CONTINUOUS BURNING.

Professor Odling began his third lecture, on Saturday last, by showing the current of heated air round a gas flame so diverted that the flame was pointed downwards. He then exhibited the combustion of various solids—of a carbonaceous solid (such as a piece of coal) in oxygenous air, and of an oxygenous solid (such as nitre) in carbonaceous coal gas, the combustion taking place when the solid came in contact with the gas. Gunpowder, a mixture of oxygenous nitre with combustible charcoal and sulphur, and gun-cotton, a compound of oxygenous and carbonaceous matters, were shown to burn independently of air; and similar combustions were exhibited with chlorate of potash and other substances. The Professor then, after stating that at one time chemists thought that burning wholly consisted in the combination of the substances with oxygen, showed, among other experiments, that hydrogen gas burns in or with chlorine gas to produce muriatic acid, and that copper burns in sulphur vapour to form sulphide of copper, without oxygen; and that in general combustion is merely an evidence of intense chemical action, and takes place whenever different substances, whether or not containing oxygen, combine with sufficient energy. This chemical action, usually set up by the application of heat, the Professor showed, might be produced by the action of strong light, in the case of a mixture of chlorine and hydrogen gases, which underwent an explosive combustion when submitted to the brilliant light of ignited bisulphide of carbon. The heat produced by mere friction, he said, sets fire to the phosphorus of a lucifer-match; and in some cases, as was shown with zinc-ethyl, bodies take fire by mere contact with the atmosphere, which is termed "spontaneous combustion." The Professor, after giving examples of bodies which require different degrees of temperature to cause them to ignite, explained the fact of continuous burning. A piece of heated pumice-stone removed from the fire quickly cools by radiation; but a piece of charcoal in similar circumstances goes on burning for a time—the amount of heat evolved by burning compensates for the loss by dissipation. This heat is due to chemical combination, and bodies continue to burn only when the amount of heat given out by their burning is sufficient to maintain them at the necessary temperature. He

also showed that the continued burning of a combustible gas with an oxygenous gas might be prevented or arrested by the admixture of a third inactive gas, through this last gas absorbing some of the requisite heat, but might be restored by a continuous application of external heat.

TEMPERATURE OF BURNING.

Professor Odling's fourth lecture, on Tuesday last, began with additional illustrations of continuous burning, and the principles involved, which he further illustrated by explaining the Davy lamp, employed in coal-mines, the action of which depends on the property possessed by the wire-gauze surrounding the flame of cooling down the mixture of gas and air within it to a temperature below its inflaming or exploding point. He showed that when a piece of this wire-gauze was made hot, the mixed gases which passed through it were instantly inflamed. The rest of the lecture was chiefly devoted to experimental proofs that very different degrees of temperature may be produced by one and the same chemical action, the result depending upon the kind, quantity, and condition of the substances engaged. It was shown that a temperature varying from that of dull redness up to that at which wrought iron fuses, might be, under certain circumstances, obtained from the combustion of charcoal. When a piece of metallic sodium was thrown into some cold water, violent chemical action occurred, with the evolution of heat without flame; but when one piece was placed in hot water, and another on a piece of moistened blotting-paper, the metal burst into flame, the rise in temperature being no longer checked by a great extent of cooling influence. The height of temperature was also proved to vary with the amount of action taking place within a given space and time—that is to say, with the rapidity or intensity of the chemical action; and among the illustrations the blowpipe was employed, first with cold and then with hot air. When the oxygen-hydrogen blowpipe was employed, a piece of iron plate and an iron ball were burnt like wood in an ordinary fire. After giving some brilliant examples of combustion in oxygen, the Professor said that when a blast of air is employed the combustible comes within a given time into contact with a greater amount of oxygen, with which to combine; and when the combustion takes place in oxygen the temperature is still more highly raised, because the burning body comes into contact with four times as much oxygen as when it burns in ordinary air, and also because the heat evolved by the combination is shared between the two combining substances only, the nitrogen (four fifths of the air) being excluded. Illustrations were given of the facts that chemical action leads to elevation of temperature, which in turn leads to increased chemical action, and this again to further elevation; and accordingly a very slow chemical action, with little rise of temperature, may develop into rapid action, and eventually into rapid combustion. The lecture ended with experiments showing the vivid combustion of minute spongy particles of lead and iron immediately on coming into contact with the air, due to the rapid absorption of its oxygen.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

COUNT DE SALIS.

Peter John Fane de Salis, who died on the 24th ult., in the seventy-second year of his age, was a Count of the Germanic or Holy Roman Empire, a Knight of Malta, and a Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Armagh, and a magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster. He had been a Lieutenant-Colonel in the capitulated service of Switzerland, and had served in the Swiss Guards of the King of France. He married, first, 1821, Henrietta, second daughter of General the Comte de Grancy, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, 1824, Cecilia Henrietta Margaret, daughter of M. David Bourgeois, by whom he leaves, with other issue, John Francis William, present Count de Salis. The deceased Count was only son (by his first wife, Sophia, daughter and heiress of Admiral Francis William Drake, of Buckland Abbey, Devon) of Jerome, Count de Salis, J.P. and D.L., who assumed, by Royal license, in 1835, the additional surname of Fane, as inheritor of the estates and as next representative of Charles, last Viscount Fane. The title of Count of the Holy Roman Empire was conferred, in 1748, by the Emperor Francis on Peter de Salis, Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor Joseph I. to Queen Anne.

LORD WALSHINGHAM.

The Right Hon. Thomas de Grey, fifth Baron Walsingham, of Walsingham, in the county of Norfolk, died suddenly, on the 31st ult. His Lordship was born July 6, 1804, the eldest son of Thomas, fourth Lord Walsingham, Archdeacon of Surrey, by Elizabeth, his wife, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Bishoptown North, Bishop of Winchester. He married, first, Aug. 6, 1842, Augusta Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Frankland-Russell, Bart., by whom (who died in 1844) he had one son, Thomas, late M.P. for West Norfolk, now sixth Baron Walsingham, born July 29, 1843. He married secondly, Oct. 25, 1847, Emily Elizabeth Julia, eldest daughter of John, second Lord Rendlesham, by whom he leaves three sons and four daughters. The late Lord succeeded his father Sept. 7, 1839, was J.P. and D.L. for Suffolk and Norfolk, and patron of three livings. The family of De Grey is one of the most ancient in Norfolk, and acquired the estate of Merton so far back as the fourteenth century, by the marriage of Sir Thomas de Grey with Isabel Baynard. The peerage was acquired by Sir William de Grey, a lawyer of eminence, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who was created Baron Walsingham on his retirement from the Bench, in 1780.

LORD HENRY BENTINCK.

Lord Henry William Bentinck, only surviving brother and heir presumptive of the present Duke of Portland, died, on the 31st ult., at Tathwell Hall, near Louth, Lincolnshire. He was born June 9, 1804, the fifth and youngest son of William Henry Cavendish, fourth Duke of Portland, by Henrietta, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Major-General John Scott, of Balcombe, Fifehire. His Lordship completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a second class in classics in 1826. From 1846 to 1857 he sat in Parliament for the northern division of Notts; but of late years he had settled down as a retired country gentleman, devoting himself to the sports of the field (he was for some time master of the Burton Hunt), and renting large estates in Scotland for deerstalking and fishing. He was never married; and by his Lordship's death (sudden as that of his distinguished brother, the late Lord



George Bentinck, M.P.), Colonel Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards, becomes heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Portland.

LORD FREDERICK PAULET.

Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., officer of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of the Medjidie, Colonel of the 32nd Foot, Equerry and Comptroller of the Household of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, died on the 1st inst. His Lordship was born May 12, 1810, the youngest child of Charles Ingoldsby, thirteenth Marquis of Winchester, by Anne, his wife, second daughter of John Andrews, Esq., of Shotney Hall, Northumberland. He was educated at Eton, and commenced his military career in the Coldstream Guards in 1828. His active service was in Canada and during the Crimean War. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1860. His Lordship was never married.

MAJOR-GENERAL LOWTH.

Major-General Robert Henry Lowth, C.B., late of the 86th Foot, died, on the 21st ult., aged sixty-nine. He entered the Army in February, 1819, and saw much active service in India, particularly during the mutiny. On Sept. 13, 1857, when Brigadier commanding at Kurrachee, he disarmed the 21st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry. In 1858 he was with the Central India Field Force in command of the 84th Regiment, and was present at most of the important actions, including the siege of the strong hill fort of Chundaree, battle of the Betwa, siege of the town and fortress of Jhansi, operations before Calpee, battle of Morar, and the battle and capture of the town and fortress of Gwalior. Lowth became Lieutenant in 1824, Captain in 1827, Major in 1841, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1851, Colonel in 1854, and Major-General in January, 1860. He was several times honourably mentioned in despatches, and for his meritorious services was made a C.B. in 1858.

MR. STRATFORD DENNIS.

Thomas Stratford Dennis, Esq., J.P. of Fort Granite, in the county of Wicklow, died on the 24th ult., aged ninety. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Meade Swift, who, as co-heir of his maternal uncle, the Right Hon. J. Dennis, Lord Tracton, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, assumed the surname and arms of Dennis. Paternally, Mr. Stratford Dennis was of the same family as Dean Swift, and maternally was great-grandson of the first Earl of Aldborough. He married, Jan. 30, 1810, his cousin, Katherine Martha Maria, daughter of Morley Saunders, Esq., of Saunders Grove, in the county of Wicklow, by whom he leaves six sons—Meade Caulfield Dennis, Esq., now of Fort Granite; Lieutenant-Colonel Morley Stratford Tynte Dennis, of Barraderry House; Major John FitzThomas Dennis; Major-General James Benjamin Dennis, R.A.; Robert William Dennis, barrister-at-law; Edward Albert Dennis, of Eadstown Park; and two daughters, Mrs. Donovan and Mrs. Sandes.

MR. JOHN WALTER.

The lamentable accident on the ice, which occurred on the 24th ult., at Bearwood, near Reading, caused the death of one whose early promise gave hope of a brilliant future. John Balston Walter, who was thus snatched away, was the eldest son of John Walter, Esq., of Bearwood, M.P. for Berkshire, by Emily Frances, his first wife, eldest daughter of Major-Henry Court, Esq., of Castleman, and was grandson of the late John Walter, Esq., of Bearwood, joint proprietor and sole manager of the Times. Mr. John Walter was born in 1845, and, after an honourable course at Eton and Oxford, proceeded on the grand tour round the world. Absent about a year and a half, he had, to the delight of his family, reached home on the evening of Thursday the 22nd ult. The sad details of the accident, which happened only forty-eight hours after, are too well known to need to be recapitulated. Suffice it to say that Mr. Walter sacrificed his life in the successful effort to save the lives of others.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir George Burrard, Bart., of Walhampton, Deputy Lieutenant for Hants, and formerly M.P. for Lymington, whose death occurred on Sept. 7 last, at the age of sixty-five, was proved in London under £30,000 personality.

The will of Sir William Curtis, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir William Curtis, and grandson of Alderman Sir W. Curtis, Bart., was proved in London under £7000 personality.

The will of Charles Salisbury Butler, Esq., D.L., J.P., many years M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, late of Cazenoves, Upper Clapton, and of 48, Prince's-gate, Hyde Park, was proved in London, on the 24th ult., under £160,000 personality, by the executors and trustees, Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, the relict; the Rev. John Banks Meek Butler, M.A., his son; and James Holbert Wilson, Esq., of Onslow-square. To the latter he leaves a legacy of 100 gs. The will is dated April 5 last; and the testator died on Nov. 11, aged fifty-eight. He bequeaths to his wife £3000 a year; to his only surviving son, the said John Butler, £1000 a year; and to each of his daughters £700 a year. These annuities to be paid during the life of his widow, and after her decease he leaves the rents of his real estates (except the Victoria Park Cemetery) as follows:—Three fifths to his said son, and two fifths to his daughter Elizabeth. The freehold cemetery, and all shares in gas works and other public companies, English and foreign stock, debentures, bonds, and all other securities, present or reversionary, shall, on the decease of his wife, be applied for the benefit of his five other daughters. He charges his last-named estate and property with the payment of £6000 for the children of his deceased eldest son, Charles E. K. Butler, D.L. He leaves the advowson, donation, and right of patronage to the rectory and parish church of Maresfield, Sussex, to trustees, to present the same, when vacant, to his said son, the Rev. John B. M. Butler, or to such person as his said son may nominate. He has left to his son-in-law, Richard Bradshaw, his unexpired term in certain leasehold premises. There are legacies to his coachman, gardener, and all his domestic servants.

The will of Henry Robert Pearson, Esq., formerly first clerk in her Majesty's Treasury, was proved in London under £35,000.

The inaugural procession of Lord Mayor Bulfin was carried out with great pomp, on Monday, at Dublin.

An annual congress of national school teachers has been held in Dublin. The principal design of those assembled was to press the Government for an increase of the salaries of teachers, but incidental matters of general educational importance were discussed. Mr. Vere Foster, the chairman, said there was a likelihood that education in Ireland would now lag behind education in England. The incomes of the Irish teachers were scarcely one half those of the English. He advocated "payment by results" to a partial extent, and local school boards instead of the management of one person, in whose power the teacher was absolutely placed. It was resolved to seek the co-operation of English teachers on the salaries question.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAMES A. W. H., Edinburgh.—A very creditable composition; but, as we have repeatedly said, people will not be at the trouble to solve problems so many moves deep. SCHACHTL.—Very much too easy, both of them. A. JOHNSON.—We are sorry for the trouble. Problem No. 1393, has occasioned you. See the notice to "A. I. H." and others in our Paper of Nov. 26.

A. B. S.—I. Your advertisement can only be inserted in that part of the Paper where the advertisements of other people are placed. 2. The cost can be known by application to the publisher.

L. H. HOWE.—Many thanks for the additional analyses; but the game is passed and forgotten by the public now, and we should have hard work to excite an interest in it again.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR has been received from P. A. Adams, Stamford-street; B. A., "Trinity College, Cambridge."

R. B. JUN.—I. The "Chessplayer's Handbook" in English; the "Handbuch des Schachspiels" in German. 2. At the St. George's Chess Club, 21, King-street, St. James's.

GASKE.—All contributions intended for publication should be accompanied by the sender's name and address.

W. S. PAVITT.—No. 3 would make a very good three-move problem. What say you to cancelling the opening move? No. 2, if we have overlooked nothing, admits of a second solution, by L. H. to Q. B 5th. Is this a true bid?

F. HAZLEY.—Excellent, as usual.

HARVARD.—Correct and good.

W. C. COTTON.—Pretty, but very, very easy.

T. H. M. WALTON.—We hope to find room for it shortly.

EATON.—Quite sufficient.

T. M., G. W., and Others.—Mr. Grimshaw's two-move problem, as amended, cannot be solved as you propose. If 1. Q takes P, Black would reply with K takes B, and mate cannot then be given next move.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—In the position given Black has no good move at command.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1398 has been received since the publication of our first list of signatures from Latham, Arkwright, English Ladies in Nyon, W. Damm, R. D. T. Joe, Bingley, Loth, Simon, D. T. K., Barndorff, H. P., Kell, Y. P., G. M. S., W. H. D., Dan-dog, C. E. A. Rice, Felix, Raynor, D. Arbansovich, C. C. P., and W. E. Collins.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1400 has been received from I. N. Keynes, M. P., Englebas, Baz, Li Calai, D. D., Pioneer, Charley, Beta, S. M. E., Prodis, H. T. K., Monckton, Box and Cox, Violet, B. A., of Kings; S. T. R., Barndorff, Hood, Victor, S. H. D., Pip, Clement, G. E., Manfred and Man Friday, T. Warner, G. E., A. P. C. Kup, L. H. Driver, R. D. Copley, George, S. W. Stiney, Philo-S; M. N., of Ongar; Letty, Barchester, Sidrophel, A. E. W., Poplar, Amy Robart, Manningtree, Beza, Lionel, P. B. E., R. N., W. T. B., Kupo, Requin, Vanguard, E. D., Josephus, Cranford, Billy, W. M. Jones, Saccharina, Athensium; Old Tom, of Lincoln; B. Caister, S. T. G., Mire, A. Hutchinson, W. M. Cordis; Captain M., Dublin; Eiston, D. Arbansovich, Oliver, S. Richardson, D. B. K.; R. B., Jun.; and The International Chess Club in Nyon, Devon.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1400.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. Q to Q R sq. Kt to Q B 3rd, or 2. Q to Q B 3rd. 3. Gives mate. Any move.

* 1. 2. R takes P (ch). K takes Kt. K moves. 3. B gives mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1402.

By Mr. H. TIVENDELL.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The two following Games were played in the Match now proceeding at the St. George's Chess Club between Messrs. WISKER and ROSENTHAL.

(K's Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. R.). BLACK (Mr. W.).

1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th.

2. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd.

3. Kt to Q B 3rd. P to K Kt 3rd.

4. P to Q 4th. P takes P.

5. Kt takes P. B to K Kt 2nd.

6. Kt takes Kt. Q Kt P takes Kt.

7. B to Q 3rd. Kt to K 2nd.

8. Castles. Castles.

9. B to K Kt 5th. P to K B 3rd.

10. B to Q B 4th (ch). K to R sq.

P to Q 4th would have been imprudent.

For, suppose—

11. P takes P. P to Q 4th.

12. P to Q 5th (dis. ch). P takes B.

13. P takes Kt. K to R sq (best).

and Black has a bad position.

11. B to K 3rd. P to Q 3rd.

12. P to K B 4th. P to K B 4th.

13. B to Q 4th. P to Q B 4th.

14. B takes B (ch). K takes B.

15. P to K 5th. B to Q Kt 2nd.

16. P takes P. P takes P.

17. B to Q 5th. R to Q Kt sq.

18. P to Q Kt 3rd. B to R Kt 3rd.

19. R to K sq. R to Q Kt 5th.

20. Q to K B 3rd. R to Q 5th.

21. Q to K 4th. and White resigns.

We doubt the goodness of this move; although, at the moment, we are not prepared to suggest a better.

Game between the same Players.—(Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. W.). WHITE (Mr. R.).

1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th.

2. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd.

3. P to Q 4th. P takes P.

4. Kt takes P. Q to K R 5th.

5. Kt to Q Kt 5th. Q takes K P (ch).

6. B to K 2nd. B to Q Kt 5th (ch).

7. B to Q 2nd. K to Q sq.

8. Castles. B takes B.

9. Kt takes B. Q to K Kt 3rd.

10. B to Q 3rd. P to K B 4th.

11. Q to K B 3rd. P to Q 3rd.

12. K R to K sq. P to Q R 3rd.

13. Kt to Q B 3rd. Kt to K B 3rd.

14. Q R to Q Kt sq. B to Q 2nd.

15. P to Q Kt 4th. Q to K Kt 5th.

16. P to Q R 4th. Q takes Q.

17. Kt takes R (ch). R to K sq.

18. P to Q Kt 5th. K takes R.

19. P takes P. P takes P.

20. P takes P. Q Kt to K 2nd.

21. Kt to Q 2nd. P to Q Kt 3rd.

22. P to K B 4th. P to Q 4th.

23. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to K 5th.

24. Kt to Q sq. R to Q 4th.

25. Kt to K 5th. Kt to Q 7th.

26. R to Q Kt 4th. R to Q R 8th.

27. B to K 2nd. Kt to K 5th.

28. K to B sq. Kt to Q B 6th.

29. K to K sq. Kt takes B.

30. K takes Kt. Kt to Q B sq.

31. Kt to K 3rd. Kt to K 2nd.

and Mr. Rosenthal won the game.

Archæology of the Month.

The Court of Hustings of the Corporation of London, stated to be the oldest court in existence in England, has been held, on the dais at the eastern end of the Guildhall, probably for the last time. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were present, with their sword and mace bearers, when the Common Crier proclaimed—"Oyez, oyez, oyez! All manner of persons who have been five times called by virtue of any exigent directed to the Sheriffs of London, and have not surrendered their bodies to the said Sheriffs, this Court does judge the men to be outlawed, and the women to be waived." A deed was registered, and the court was formally closed, the ceremony lasting about five minutes. The Remembrancer has recently given notice of his intention to apply to Parliament for a bill to abolish the Court of Hustings, and to confer the powers and jurisdiction on the Mayor's Court. The court about to be abolished is the Saxon Folk-mote, and the highest Court of Judicature—Hustings, in Saxon, signifying the House of Causes. The proceedings are similar to those of the county courts, with the addition of the enrolment of deeds, wills, &c., and trials "for treasons and sorcery."

An ancient bronze plate, with Runes, has been discovered on Lord Rathdonnell's estate at Gormanstown, in the county of Louth. In an ancient mound, formed of old sea-beach, mingled with charcoal, broken and half-burnt bones, about 11 ft. from the surface, the excavators came upon a small bronze plate, by cleaning found to be ornamented on one side in silver tracing, with the inviolated whorls and twistings so common on the very ancient Irish monuments, formed by the intervening of a triple cord. On the other side it bears, in Runic characters, an inscription, which has been translated thus:—"Torni (or Tomri), of Solshof, owns this sword," the remains of which are indicated by a snuff-coloured powder lying about the plate. The plate has been transmitted to the Society of Antiquaries in Copenhagen; and the best Runic scholars are of opinion that it belonged to "Tomar of the Torque," of Dublin, Earl Tanist to the King of Lechlaun, in the ninth century of the Christian era, and the Danish chieftain alluded to by the poet Moore as having the collar of gold torn from his neck by King Malachy. The question has been started, why was Tomar interred at ancient Drummeath; or how came a portion of his sword there? The subject, says the *Builder*, is to be brought before the Archaeological Society of Kilkenny. This is stated to be the first discovery of any Runic characters in Ireland, and the probable age of the object, and its uses, were much discussed.

A Roman cemetery has been discovered in the grounds of the Rev. C. Peach, at Appleton-le-Street, on the line of Roman road from Malton and Isurium, and about half a mile from the extensive Roman floors found a few years ago. Several skulls and disturbed bones were found in the upper soil, and lower down, in fine oolitic sands and gravels; undisturbed burials in good preservation were met with—of men, women, and children—mostly lying east and west, some on their backs with hands down, in the Christian fashion; others on one side recumbent, with hands to the face in two cases. The burials were remarkably thick upon the ground, and were all, apparently, of poor people, there being no funeral accompaniments of any kind. In only one case had any care been taken, that of the woman and child, where the heads rested on a bed of charcoal. There were some shards of Roman pottery, some animal bones (split), and a few burnt stones. The crania have been carefully preserved for Professor Rolleston, of the Oxford Anatomical Museum.

The following interesting objects have been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries:—By Mr. E. Peacock, a silver bell of the fifteenth century, found in Bottesford Church, Lincolnshire; Sir W. Tite, C.B., exhibited—1, a Roman vase and fibula, found at Kelvedon, in Essex; 2, a glass vessel of the seventeenth century; 3, A gold ring, found at Colyton, Devon; Lord Wharcliffe exhibited a Romano-Celtic sword, found in Wensleydale, on which Mr. Franks made some remarks; Mr. A. Nesbitt read a paper "On Wall Decorations in Scitile Work," illustrated by drawings of mosaics in glass, from the Palazzo del Drago, at Rome; Dr. O'Callaghan, D.C.L., exhibited a very interesting collection of autographs of eminent Italian Princes, the Sforzas, the Borgias, and the Medici; and also one of Ferdinand and Isabella; Mr. Albert Way exhibited a goldsmith's touchstone, bearing a merchant's mark; Mr. J. G. Nichols exhibited a deed appointing Sir John Fastolf Governor of the Bastille, which he illustrated with copious remarks.

At the Archaeological Institute—Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., in the chair—a collection of candlesticks, holders, and snuffers, many of quaint device and remarkable form, has been exhibited by Mr. H. F. Holt. Mr. Page showed about a dozen watches and timepieces, ranging from the middle of the seventeenth century, among which was a fine example of the ponderous English watch, or "pulling clock," of about 1680; some examples of Nuremberg work, in crystal and metal cases; and some curious devices for displaying the hour, while concealing all appearance of timekeepers. Dr. Rock drew attention to the discovery of a mural painting in Starston church, Norfolk. It was found in an alcove which had been walled up. It belonged to an early part of the thirteenth century, and represented a ceremony in the chamber of a dead person, probably of the person buried under an incised slab found close by, and who it was thought might belong to the Neville family. Mr. Nightingale brought a singular bronze box, ornamented with engraved circles, in which were two inclosures fitting with great accuracy, obviously a portion of a set of weights. The Rev. W. H. Sewell read a memoir of Sir J. Tyrrell, discussing at some length his alleged complicity in the murder of the Princes in the Tower in 1483, and his connection with Gipping Chapel, Suffolk, said to have been built by him in expiation of his crime. Mr. Sewell denied his guilt. The chapel was illustrated by drawings and rubbings of mottoes, &c., among which one, composed of the letters A. M. L. A., had been the subject of much controversy.

Mr. Clayton has read to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle "Notes of a Recent Excavation on the Roman Station of Citernum," in connection with which has been discovered a building with a frontage of 86 ft., with three openings, and in the rear a range of five apartments, in one of which are the underground arched vault and steps discovered in the last century. Mr. Clayton considers the masonry just excavated to have been originally part of a forum. Among the ruins has been found a considerable quantity of glass and mineral coal—in other words, a Roman coal cellar, well stocked.

Mr. James Drummond, in a paper read by him to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, having referred to the state of the antiquities of Iona, has been replied to by his Grace the Duke of Argyll, who has for many years watched their condition and prevented important walls from falling. Parts of the cathedral and St. Oran's Chapel have been strengthened; tombstones in the Reilig Oran have been surrounded by an iron railing; and a number of the finest have been placed for safety inside St. Oran's Chapel and the ruins of the nunnery, so that these fine specimens of Celtic art are well preserved, the people of Iona having long been in the habit of appropriating the old tombstones to cover their dead.

The contributors to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary gave a decision, on Monday, against the admission of female students to the infirmary. The vote, which was 100 to 96, will be scrutinised.



THE KING ELECT OF SPAIN.

The young Prince Amadeus of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, a younger son of the King of Italy, landed at Carthagena on Friday week, after his short voyage from Spezia, to proceed to Madrid, and to occupy the throne of Spain. He was received by Admiral Topete, a member of the Spanish Provisional Government, who took the place, on this occasion, of Marshal Prim, the late actual head of that Government, killed by assassins in the streets of Madrid. It will be recollected that the election of the Duke of Aosta to be King of Spain, which was supported by Prim, though not by Topete, took place in the Constituent Cortes about six weeks ago. The number of Deputies who voted was 311, the whole number entitled to vote being 345; the Italian Prince received 193 votes, 63 votes were given for a Republic, 27 for the Duke de Montpensier, 8 for Espartero, the veteran leader of the Liberal party, and a few insignificant votes were given, for the sake of opposition, by the Carlist faction. The majority required by law for a valid election was 173. The Duke of Aosta was proclaimed to be duly elected, and a Commission of twenty-five members was sent to Florence to invite his acceptance of the crown.

Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Maria of Savoy is the third son born, and second son now living, of King Victor Emmanuel and his late consort, the daughter of Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. The new King was born on May 30, 1845. He was married, in May, 1867, to Princess Maria, daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel and his wife, the Countess de Merode, both of whom are deceased. One son has been born of the union, Prince Emmanuel, who is of the tender age of one year and ten months. His Majesty has two sisters and one brother—Princess Clotilde, married to Prince Napoleon; the Crown Prince of Italy, Prince Humbert, married to the Hereditary Princess of Savoy; and Princess Maria, Queen of Portugal.

The death of Marshal Prim, who was shot, as we stated,

while passing in his carriage through the Calle de Alcalá, on Wednesday week, and died of his wounds on the Friday night, has excited great sorrow and indignation. He had seven or eight bullets lodged in the shoulder, arm, and hand. It appears that after one finger had been removed inflammation set in, and it was found that life could not be saved even by the amputation of the arm. The Marshal retained consciousness to the last. When made aware of the rapid approach of death he bade farewell to his friends composedly. It is said he expressed much anxiety for the safety of the new King. The funeral of the deceased Marshal took place on Sunday. The Cortes, in their sitting of Saturday, declared him to have deserved well of his country. His name will be inscribed in the hall of the Cortes, and his family will be placed under the protection of the nation. In the same sitting the Cortes passed a vote of absolute confidence in the Government.

A portrait and memoir of Marshal Prim appeared in the Number of this Journal for November 7, 1868.

The new King made his public entry into Madrid on Monday, and was very well received. He went to the Cortes, and took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. He visited the Atocha Church, where lay the body of Prim, then called upon the Countess de Reus, Prim's widow; and rode on horseback to the Royal Palace.

"SER PANDOLFO." BY H. WALLIS.

At first sight we imagined this drawing (which we have engraved from the current Exhibition of Water-Colour Paintings at the New British Institution) to be an illustration of some character of poetry or romance, or a representation of some specific historical personage. Higher praise is, however, due to the painter, for it is his own original conception. The artist who, in a recent oil picture, gave us capital realisations of Machiavelli and Caesar Borgia, typical Florentine characters

of the early part of the sixteenth century, here introduces an equally typical, though fictitious, Venetian personage of about the same date; and—with a power of imaginative sympathy, which is not the less real because it is not vulgarly super-obvious—he gives us at the same time a glimpse, as it were, of everyday Venetian life. Venice was then the great mart of Europe and the East. Her opulent merchant princes enjoyed everything which could swell their pride or contribute to their luxury—the pride which induces indolent false security, the luxury which enervates and corrupts. This is one of those civic grandes of the palmy days of Venice, as we learn by the ample crimson silk robes which envelop his portly person. Magistrate and member of the Consiglio, he may be; but municipal duties sit light upon him, patriotic anxiety does not disturb his digestion or equanimity. "Ser," the familiar contraction of his title, suggests that he is not held in high esteem among the populace, even by the poor flower-girl who chances to recognise him. He is, in short, the very personation in features, expression, and figure of a Venetian aldermanic Dives, luxuriously pampered, self-indulgent, and indolent. He has strolled out to air himself; but the warm, soft, moist breath of the Adriatic has a relaxing, somniferous influence. So he sits down on the marble bench, against a richly-inlaid outside wall of his own palazzo, as we may suppose, and there for a while he amuses himself with discussing a fig, the fragments of which lie at his feet—a ripe fig, you may be sure, a fig full and fat, gelatinously soft and sweet and smooth, like the eater. Then his head lolls back, his plump hands fold themselves over his round, "well-lined" stomach, and there he takes, *al fresco*, his siesta. And thus, in this undignified attitude of ease, he is found by a little flower-girl, whose charming figure presents the strongest contrast in her slender litherness, her arch vivacity of expression, her picturesque rags, and in every other respect. We suppose that these little witches



"SER PANDOLFO," BY H. WALLIS.

of flower-girls were an institution, and then, as now, flitted about, pressed to "swells" of the period, in the hope of an occasional paulo. She pauses, she looks an incapable look: shall she dare to wake or shall she waste her posy by throwing it to the insensible sleeper?

Technically, this picture is of very widely dissimilar in subject and style to "The Bells," by the same artist, which was exhibited at the same gallery last year. I believe, the first painting in water colour ever exhibited. Yet it is remarkable for its material, and it has a power and beauty of texture rarely found in water colour, since we have seen a drawing, on the same subject, which is a considerable advance, in the history of the art. "The Death of Chatterton," the picture which won his early fame. The celebrity was undeserved: but it, perhaps, owed its success to the rage for pre-Raphaelitism which followed its production. Since then, however, his style more than once, and his subjects various. It is, probably, owing to some works of superior merit having been overlooked by the public.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICE.

The National Life-Boat Institution has rendered life-boat services for the past year. During the year 1888, 1,000 lives were rescued by the life-boats of the institution, and 200 vessels saved from destruction. In the same period the Life-Boat Institution has saved 271 lives by fishing and other means. The total of 771 lives saved last year, is a very good result. Altogether the institution has saved 1,271 lives by its formation, to the saving of 19,000 lives. These noble services of the life-boats are a very good character. Many have been during the year. Notwithstanding the life-boats of the institution have manned on all occasions during the year, 12,000 and 13,000 persons, not a single life was lost during that period. The National Life-Boat Institution appeals to all benevolent and generous persons to contribute towards so great a cause.

On Thursday a meeting of the institution was held at its house, 10, Thomas Chapman in the chair. The secretary, having read the minutes, the following rewards amounting to £358 were voted to the life-boats of the institution for gallant services during the recent storms; in many cases, the life-boats were severely from the intense cold. They were last month to save 124 lives from the sea. Helping to save four vessels from destruction, a medal of the institution, and a copy of the Bible, were voted to Mr. Henry Beethoven, of St. John's, N.B., for his gallant services on the morning of Oct. 16, during a gale, when he rendered most important services to the crew of the ship. Several other rewards were voted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving lives on our coasts, and payments to the amount of £100 to be made on various life-boats. Liberal contributions to the institution have been sent from Edinburgh, Manchester, and other places. It was the receipt of the society during the year, and other causes, had fallen short of £200. Reports were read by the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, and a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Chapman and the institution for their able conduct in the year, and for the services rendered during the past year.

A battery of six 6-inch guns, and 12 heavy guns for the defence of the port.

The War Office, for the immediate supply of Martini rifles for the army.

The distribution of the Rife Volunteers, of the De Grey and Ripon, on Saturday, 10th, at the hall, Ripon, on Saturday, 10th.

On Tuesday night, at Trinity College, Cambridge, on "The Revival of the Philosophy of the Renaissance," he traced the influence of the literature of the renaissance on the causes and the renaissance.

The annual drawing of the Union took place, at the institution, Moseley-street, and in opening the drawing for were two prizes, amounting to £258, and the previous year. The prizes had been arranged to be selected, amounting to £258, not been selected, and allowed to choose the prizes for the last drawing. The income, including the prizes, amounted to £367, and after paying the expenses of £35, the prizes were then paid.

An inquest was held on the body of Thomas, who was dead in the room in the Monday morning. The inquest was rather short, and the jury procured sufficient evidence. "Death from natural causes, proper nourishment, and was a most singular case." The position at Sedgfield, up a large estate, and had servants, and had been carried on a lucrative business, and went to reside at the house. He lived in equally comfortable position of affluence.

